CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28744—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st May.
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne.	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4397	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Docks and Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
...am Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on ...f sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only ...ggage will be received.
...on of passengers is called to the importance of ...aggage correctly labelled with port of destin...

...STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ...A, & NEW ZEALAND.
...ay on or about the undernoted dates, ... from Colombo to China.
...a transhipat Colombo.
...ne 2nd June 30th.
... 16th July 14th.
...s CARGO STEAMER leaves ...rtnight, with liberty to call at ...
...y to
H. W. ULOTH,
...nt, P. & O. S. N. Company.

...NERALE ITALIANA
...FLORIO RUBATTINO.
...L. NAPLES, AND GENOA.
...LEXANDRIA.
... well-known Steamers of ...s Company will sail on:
...ne. 28th June. 26th July
...rticulars regarding Freights, Pas..., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
...nstone Circle, Bombay. May 5, 1892.

...RN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
...R MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
...USTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

...ERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
...C. Bechtinger		4,000	750	1st June.
...B. Vides		4,200	660	1st July.

...d Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
...TES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...INDISI..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

...KETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

...WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
...UGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
...lass Single and Return Tickets are issued to ...riests at specially Reduced Rates.
... BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and ... the 5th, of each month.

...RY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ...EN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail on
	...F. Cossovich...	3,800 550	22nd May.
	...TERESA. R. Deperis ..	3,800 550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

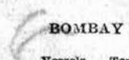
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen....	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

"STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT."



THE S. S. LANARK, 1,975 tons, will sail as above on or about the 17th May. Has accommodation for a limited number of first class Passengers. Fare Rs. 350.
Apply to the CAPTAIN,
Prince's Dock, H. Shed.
Bombay, 10th May, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
BRITANNIA ..	3079	Jas. Brown.....	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted ut with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 14, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 220-230 to Continental Ports,
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.
THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 18th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 21st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 22nd May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 19th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. "SAFARI," Captain Asthausen, WILL SAIL on the 18th instant, taking CARGO and PASSENGERS for Mombassa, Lamu, Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa, up to Natal. The Public are invited to inspect this handsome Steamer, which has been specially built, with a view to the CONVENIENCE and COMFORT of Passengers travelling to Zanzibar and the East African Ports. She is loading in the Prince's Dock, Shed P.
For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 12th May, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
* IONIA	5503	E. Boyle	26th May	for Plymouth.
* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellingo	2nd June	Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June	Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.
These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.
For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.
PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.
WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna).

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
GUNS,
RIFLE
AND
REVOLVERS.
AMMUNITN OF ALL KINDS.
For details see Catgue, which will be forwarded on pplication.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THFINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DY ELITE.
Price I 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAIT ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLRECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BMBAY.

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re. 8		PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 4		PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	"	0 12
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 2		SOUCHONG	"	"	0 10
ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 0					

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
33, CHURCH GATESTREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
Per dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPT WHISKY IN THE MARKET.
Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM ANUARY 1st.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZIES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmo regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experice.
The WRAPPERS in which theyre despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of ery TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Nwspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNTllowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.
For Price Lists and fher Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; NG, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KIN & CO., LONDON.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICL ENGINEERS
AND CONRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICL SUPPLIES
OF EVERYDESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSI APOLLO STREET.
BOIBAY.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS
A large and varied Assortment of the m Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.
Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A He Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. ; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precs Stones of every known variety at prices to suit eve body.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock M- CELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, h as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunn, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpen, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ile of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the l- known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many or articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended
હેપ્તુલા શેઇખ્માહમની કુંપ
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Pow and Blasting Powder.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETEI
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.
MARCKS & Co.. Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.
They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.
Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6
REPAIRS EXTRA.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	as.			Rs.	as.
6	Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6	Cabinet, Full	6	0
12	" " "	5	0	12	" "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.
6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 2 0

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.
SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.
1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S
PATENT CASH BOXES.

Each fitted with Chubb's Detector Lock and Two Keys, with Triply divided Tray on Feet.

Sizes 6in., 7½in., 9in., 10in., 11in., 12in., and 14in.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
27, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

NOTICE.

TWO BOMBAY PORT TRUST BONDS, numbered 116 and 117, for Rs. 1,000 each, dated the 31st March, 1883, and payable to bearer on the 31st March, 1913, bearing interest at 4 per cent. with interest Coupons attached having been stolen, Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of 3 years from this date, TWO NEW BONDS will be issued to Mr. GEORGE RICHARD SPENCER, of Ajmere, the last holder. Any person having the custody of or control over the said Bonds or Coupons or any of them or having any claim thereto by way of mortgage, pledge, sale, gift or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known forthwith to the Secretary of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at their office, Ballard Road, Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said 3 years will be considered as waived and of no effect.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
Bombay, 16th May, 1892.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESSES hitherto carried on in the name of J. F. ALDRIDGE and Co., at London, and in the name of ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., at Bombay, will for the future be carried on by ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Limited, a Joint Stock Company, which has been registered in England, and has taken over the said Businesses as going concerns. The business carried on by Aldridge Salmon and Co., as AGENTS to the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be continued as before.—Dated Bombay, 16th May, 1892.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid, Outside the Fort, Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„ (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„ (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 60, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The House-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£933,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES, MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hammum Street.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN taking an interest in the invention for the PREVENTION of COLLISIONS on Railways, which was noticed in this paper on the 14th instant, and wanting any information may communicate by letter, or personally, with the inventors at MESSRS. C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on Wednesday, the 18th May, 1892, sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months ending 31st May, 1893. Supplies to commence from 1st June, 1892.
2. Forms of Tender, giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each, at either of which Offices samples may be seen.
3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery for B. B. and C. I. and R.-M. Railways," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE SPENCER,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd May, 1892.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months	4 „ „
3 Months	3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
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COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors	Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital	„ 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.
Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward he First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493 High Holborn, LONDON.

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UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.
Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-1
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-10

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40,45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, £1 per year, postage extra.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

The best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to suit all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the low enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

J. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Ecna in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone. I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pi: I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to mrork proper for 6 years.

: tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in mhand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I was whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Wsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this timonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

cers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 83, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is specially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Vicaregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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LANGHAM HOTEL,
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SITUATED IN THE MOST
FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY
POSITION IN LONDON,
Near the Best Shops, &c.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
MODERATE TARIFF.
MANAGER.—
MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 40 per dozen.
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To introduce Frazer's Sulp into India the Proprietors wil 1st, 1892, send a sample 1s. 1 gratis and post free to every Send name and address, clearly wr name *Bombay Gazette*, and the pack be sent per return mail.

Frazer's Sulphur Tablets are the pleasa est and most efficacious of all medicines for a warm climate. They are a Blood Germicide, and therefore destroy fever and cholera germs in the blood, and by rendering the blood pure and aseptic, or disease resisting, they fortify the system against the inroads of malarial and infectious diseases. They are invaluable in the treatment of prickly heat, rashes, and eruptions of all kinds, as they act specifically both on the blood and skin from within.

The use of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets is especially indicated for children, as they are corrective of children's ailments and also fend them against contagious disorders. They are, moreover, much liked by children, being pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the eye, and yet withal of proved efficacy.

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Of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets for internal use, about 600,000 packets were sold in 1891, and it must be patent to every reader that merit, and merit only, could stand such a severe test as our system of free packets until freely stocked by dealers.

One dozen 1s. 1½d. packets of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets will be sent, post paid, to India, for 15s., neatly packed in a decorated tin box.

Three dozen cakes of Frazer's Sulphur Soap will be sent, carriage paid, for 20s. Each cake of the Scented Sulphur Soap is enclosed in a white card box lettered in gold; the Unscented in green boxes. Orders may be assorted.

All applications for free packets and remittances for Goods required to be made to the Sole Proprietors, FRAZER'S TABLETS, LTD., 11, Ludgate Square, London, E.C.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Shares	—	—	—	—	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100x
Albert Gluning Co	1100	500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.ct.	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
BombayCotton Brenl's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	122½ 110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	1500	200	200		
Colaba	600	200	all	16	217½ 30
East India	600	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,425
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	130	175
Fort	400	250			850
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	
Hemgoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	450x1
Khangaum	1750	400	all	50	137½
Mahmadpura Cotton, and P. Co., Ld	1240	450	450	32½ 63	490 500
Mercantile	1300	500	500		85
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	pr. ct.	440
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 10	217½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 40	600
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 35	112½
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	55 Rs. 12½	365
Sabapathy(Bellary)	00	500	500	20	500 500
Sassoon	500	500	500	75 20	
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	1,153
Sind	100	1,000	1,000		445
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	135 35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	375	200	all		915
	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,01
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62½	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co, Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	105
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	33
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	10)
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100		20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Teacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Uniform	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1090
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	635
Coorla Mills	300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	4904
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hingungha Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		397½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1025
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)					
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1320
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,770
Madura Mills	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
New Great Eastern	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635xd
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Shoiapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Soondercas	500	1,000	1,000	40	1230
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100nom
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Star of India	1,300	250	250	12½	210
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Victoria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
	1900	1,000	1,000	..	655

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25
China Leaf	"	24-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold	"	24-2 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do.	"	24-4
Bombay do.	"	24-9
English Sovereigns	"	15-13
Do. Dragons	"	15-12-6
Bar Silver 17 Beltercess	"	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222 "
Five-Francs	"	308 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Annie Barrow (s), from Cardiff ; Cathay (s), London ; Roma (s), and White Cross (s), Port Said.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Roumania (s), for Liverpool, &c. ; Teutonia (s), Dunkirk ; and Simla (s), Persian Gulf.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mrs. C. Markevich, proprietress of the Prince of Wales Hotel, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 200 from her hand-bag, on Sunday last.

ACCIDENT AT AN EXCAVATION.—On Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, whilst some coolies were working in an excavation, in the compound of the Colaba Land Mills Victoria Bander, a portion of the earth fell in, partly burying a man, a woman, and a girl. They were speedily extricated and taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that they had not sustained any serious injuries.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Quadrille.....La Mascotte .....O. Metra.
Overture .....Fra Diavolo .....F. Berr.
Mazurka.....Augusta .....Parlow.
Ballet.....The Men of Prometheus..Beethoven.
Valse.....Rosée Du Matin.....Fahrbach.
Galop.....Vivat .....Zikoff.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The sixth lecture, of the season 1891-92, will be delivered in Guzerati, under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Miss Dhanbaiji Sorabji Master on "The Management of Infants." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

THEFT OF GODS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Naorojee Jamshedjee, a Parsee, was charged with theft of three idols, valued at Rs. 5. Sundernath Madhowjee appeared as the complaining witness and deposed that the prisoner awoke him, on Saturday afternoon, in making a hasty retreat from his house with the property. He pursued him until he was arrested in Pydhownie by a townsman, where he was found in possession of the idols. Six previous convictions were shown against him, and the Magistrate, in convicting him of the offence, sentenced him to undergo hard labour for two years.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Saraswati, aged 25 years. The deceased was married to Ganesh Ramchander, a clerk employed at the G. I. P. Railway offices. The evidence showed that the deceased and her husband lived an unhappy life. On Sunday, the deceased quarrelled with her brother-in-law, who inconsequence, left his brother's house, and went to his country. The deceased's husband, thereupon, scolded her severely for her conduct. The deceased in anger took a dose of opium. She was subsequently found lying unconscious in her room, and died on Sunday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ASSAULT UPON A MISSIONARY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, two Italian women of ill-fame were charged by Inspector Hiscocks, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with indecently behaving in a public place and molesting passers-by. On Sunday last, whilst a reverend gentleman was passing along the Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, the two women caught hold of him and tried to take him into their house, but the gentlemen resented their conduct and getting away from them walked on. The women pursued him and continued to molest him. Meantime, a police sepoy came to his rescue and relieved him from all embarrassment by taking the women into custody. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

THE KATHIAWAR INFANTICIDE FUND.—It is understood that at a meeting held on Saturday afternoon, out of the Infanticide Fund established in 1825 with the object of giving rewards to Jadeja Rajputs for preservation of their daughters, donations to the extent of about Rs. 1,500 were granted in twenty-nine cases. Fines levied on Chiefs for infractions of the orders of Government were credited to this Fund. The present income consists of interest on a portion of the invested capital, and 25 per cent. of fines levied by Agency Courts on Chiefs as well as subjects. The charges are principally confined to the maintenance of two censors entrusted with the duty of keeping a register of births and deaths of the Jadeja and other similar tribes ; and, if funds permit, donations are also granted to poor Jadejas in aid of the marriage expenses of their daughters. But as the income is very low, such donations are seldom given. The total Infanticide Fund amounts to about Rs. 5,000.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned the appointment of Lieutenant A. W. Cotton, Grenadier Guards, as A.-D.-C. to Lord Roberts in India.

COLONEL J. C. GUNNING, Commissary-General, Madras, attains the Colonel's Allowance on June 9th next, and has permission to reside out of India.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. STUART does not vacate his post of Secretary of the Chelsea Hospital, but is specially allowed to retain it in the public interest.

COLONEL A. R. KENNEY HERBERT, Madras Cavalry, General List, late Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 20th inst.

THE Queen has approved of Major-General G. J. Smart, R. A., being appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar in the place of Major-General B. L. Forster, transferred to the command of the Thames District from May 1.

MAJOR-GENERAL B. L. FORSTER, R.A., now commanding the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, has been directed to take up command of the Thames District on May 1, succeeding Lieutenant-General Goodenough, who has remained a month beyond his time in order to conduct the Volunteer manœuvres at Chatham.

THE officers holding Staff appointments whose term of service will be up in May are Lieutenant-General W. H. Goodenough, C. B., commanding the Thames District ; Lt Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Murray, Seaforth Highlanders, D. A. A. G. Guernsey ; Captain W. L. White, R. A., Instructor at the School of Gunnery ; Colonel J. Duncan, D. A. G. in Ireland ; and Colonel H. T. Jones Vaughan, A. A. G. of the Western District.

THE Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels who complete their period of service during May are Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Holmes, commanding 2nd Bn. Royal Dublin Fus., on the 21st ; and Colonel the Hon J. C. Vanneck, commanding 2nd Bn Scots Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Harrison, commanding 1st Bn the Buffs, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hackett, commanding 1st Bn Northumberland Fus, on the 23rd. There are no colonels commanding regimental districts whose tenure will expire next month.

THE Indian troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay on the 24th instant. She took home fifty-one officers, 283 invalids, including twenty-one insane, for Netley, 503 time-expired men and transfers for Brockhurst, and artillery details amounting to a total of 915 men, besides sixty-seven women and 152 children. Among the officers were Colonel Glen, 2nd Lincoln ; Colonel Studdy, 2nd Manchester ; Colonel Lugard, Royal Lancashire ; Colonel Willock, Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel Lugard, R. A. ; Colonel Vincent, Northumberland Fus. ; Major Thunder, A. P. D. ; and Major Harford, 5nd Wiltshire.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1892-93 :—

	In May 1892. Bengal.	In April 1892. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	47,25,000	16,00,000	63,25,000
Actual	50,77,790	9,18,900	59,96,690
Better than Estimate	3,52,790		
Worse than Estimate		6,81,100	3,28,310

Two sales of Bengal opium and one month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of May 1892. Bengal.	To end of April 1892. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	91,50,000	16,00,000	1,10,50,000
Actual	99,72,375	9,18,900	1,08,91,275
Better than Estimate	8,22,375		
Worse than Estimate		6,81,100	1,58,725

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 15.

10 p.m. .. .. 82·6

MONDAY, MAY 16.

6 a.m. .. .. 82·0
10 a.m. .. .. 87·2
2 p.m. .. .. 89·3
4 p.m. .. .. 87·3

A CHILD-WIFE BURNT ALIVE.

EARLY yesterday morning, at 5-30 o'clock, a girl, named Fatma, living with her husband, Abdool Hak, a weaver, at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Camatipara, raised an alarm in her room that she was burning. Several neighbours went to her room, and on forcing open the door they saw all the clothes on her body in flames; water was thrown on her and the flames were extinguished. Information being conveyed to the police, Superintendent Crummey and Inspecor Hiscocks arrived on the scene, and removed the unfortunate girl, who was in a semi-conscious state, to the J. J. Hospital, where her buns were dressed, but the unfortunate woman did not raly, and died at 11 o'clock. Before she died, however, her deposition was taken by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who was summoned to the hospital for the purpose. The girl stated that her husband poured kerosine oil on her whist she was asleep and set fire to her. She made a similar statement before Dr. Gallagher, House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, and also to Inspecor Hiscocks. An inquest was held yesterday evening by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Fatma ; but after three witnesses had been examined, the inquest was adjourned until Saturday, the 21st instant. From the evidence, it appeared that the girl apparently did not live on amicable terms with her husband as she frequently ran away from his house. Two of the witnesses, who are relatives of the accused, alleged that the door of the room in which the deceased was found burning, was closed from inside when the alarm was raised, and that the husband was outside the room. The police are enquiring into the matter, and at present it is difficult to say whether it is a murder or suicide.

The following evidence was recorded by the Coroner :—Miriam, a woman, said that she lived at Madanpoora. The deceased was her daughter. She was married to Abdool Hak, a weaver, about two years ago. The deceased lived with her husband at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. She was about 14 years of age. She ran away from her husband frequenty on account of the ill-treatment she received at the hands of her husband and mother-in-law. Both of them used to beat the deceased. Her mother-in-law went to Jedda, about 3 months ago. On the 14th instant the deceased was taken to the witness's house by her (deceased's) maternal uncle. The deceased said that her husband had assaulted her and so she had ran away to her uncle's house. On Sunday the deceased's brother-in-law, named Khoodbux, and two of his uncles called at the witness' house to take away the deceased. Witness advised the deceased to go back to her husband's house, and she did accordingly. Yesterday (Monday) morning she was informed by her eldest daughter that her daughter was burnt to death. On receiving this information she at once proceeded to the J. J. Hospital, but found that her daughter was not dead but still alive, and was seriously burnt all over the body. She was scarcely able to speak anything.

Janu Basatoolla said that he was a weaver and lived at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. The deceased was the wife of his nephew. She ran away from her husband eight or ten days ago and she was absent from her husband's house for four or five days. On Saturday evening the witness and two others went to the house of the deceased's mother to fetch the deceased to her husband's house. Her mother said that she would send her daughter to her husband's house the following day. Witness again went to her house the following day, and took the deceased to her husband's house.

Bhoolai Chota Hajee deposed that he was a weaver, and he and the deceased lived in the same chawl, but in different rooms. Witness had heard that the deceased often ran away from her husband's house. On rising from his bed in the morning he saw flames in the deceased's rooms and he ran to her room. He pushed the doors of the room but found it fastened from inside and kicked open the door. The deceased was lying on the floor with her clothes in flames and some people poured water on her and extinguished the flames. The deceased was unable to sleep. There was no light in the room. Before he went to the deceased room he heard her screaming in her room. Many people asked the deceased how she got burnt, but she was unable to answer.

Hajee Moodin Dayam, a weaver, living in the same chawl as the deceased lived deposed that he was awakened in the morning by hearing the alarm of fire. She ran up to the deceased's and saw some persons trying to open the door. Witness tried to force open the window, but could not succeed. He thought that the house was on fire, and so he ran to save his children and things. He was not present when the door was forced open.

Dr. John Gallagher deposed that the deceased was seriously burnt when she was admitted into the Hospital. She said that whilst she was asleep her husband poured kerosine oil on her clothes and set fire to her. She never rallied, and died at noon.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until Saturday next, at 4 p.m., at the morgue.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Abdool Hak was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with murdering his wife Fatma by setting fire to her. The case stands adjourned pending the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest.

THE ROHILKHAND AND KUMAON BANK.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal on Friday passed orders in the matter of the liquidation of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank, Limited. He said that Dr. Valentine's objection, which was the only one properly stamped, was based on the ground that the Allahabad Bank was unduly favoured, both as regards taking over the old bank's business and its property. The court said : "I cannot view Dr. Valentine's objection as a serious one. One bank has repeatedly acted as liquidator for another that has suspended payment, and when one bank closes some other bank or firm benefits by increased business." On the question of remuneration, Dr. Valentine had also objected, on the ground that no meeting of creditors had been called to vote for liquidators or their remuneration. The court held that section 140 left it optional with the court to call or dispense with a meeting of creditors, and no meeting was called because Naini Tal was at the time empty, and it would have caused a needless waste of time. The court believed that there was no strongly expressed wish or opposition against the Allahabad Bank being appointed liquidators, and it appointed them in that capacity. As to their remuneration, it had been strongly wished that the commission should be 2½ per cent. on the assets realised, exclusive of costs.

The Deputy Commissioner analysed the rates allowed in other cases, and considered 5 per cent. not too much. This he has allowed, with law and establishment pay, dating back from the stoppage of payment, on all the assets realised : such sums as the Allahabad Bank themselves have paid for furniture or premises being excluded, as well as accounts taken over by the last-named bank.

The court has thus appointed the Allahabad Bank permanent official liquidators on these terms. I believe that depositors may expect to realise their deposits, as the Allahabad Bank is collecting rapidly, and shareholders may get as much as eight annas in the rupee. Detailed accounts cannot yet be furnished.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO's cotton circular dated Hongkong, April 28th, remarks:—Although not so extensive as the previous fortnight, a large business has transpired at Shanghai, and about 9,000 bales have been disposed of. This has led again to direct shipments from here by holders, as well as to purchases by some foreigners, and the native dealers not seeing their way to any cheapness have followed the latter in their wake for South-West Coast. The result is sales of 9,500 bales in the market here with a rise of $½ to $ 1 in Nos. 20 and 10, which had been largely inquired for ; and a rise of about $ ½ in Nos. 12 and 12, as also in Nos. 8 and 6, which had been dealt in to a very moderate extent. Sales comprise about

3,000 bales of No. 20 sold at dls. 61 to dls. 63½ and dls 72½
2,000 " " 16 " at dls. 61 to dls. 67
1,200 " " 12 " at dls. 54 to dls. 58½
2,650 " " 10 " at dls. 51 to dls. 53½ and dls 62½
400 " " 8 " at dls. 48½ to dls. 49½
250 " " 6 " at dls. 42½ to dls. 43½

leaving unsold stocks at about 13,000 bales and a conviction that for five or six months to come no decline in prices is probable. On the contrary, a further rise is looked for.

In Shanghai No. 20 is almost exhausted, and a rise of fully a tael is observable in this count, which is still in demand for Szechuen. Chefoo, and Tientsin, the other principal marts of the North having been full with supplies, the demand for No. 16 has lessened, and the rise in prices has been proportionately only a tael. The same rise is observable in No. 10. Despite shipments from here, the total heavy off-take has kept unsold stocks there still at such a low point as 5,000 bales.

Japan evidently is working apart from and independent of the demand in China. Business in Indian twist has been a few trifling sales of No. 20. About 450 bales have been the utmost extent of transactions, with a disinclination among dealers to increase their holdings. Stocks are about 3,500 ales "sold and unsold." Cotton has also on the whole been disappointing, although the advance in Bombay has told latterly for the better.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A BOY.

IMPERATRIX VS. FAKIRA BIN NINGAPPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in last, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

In this case the accused and two other men were placed before the committing Magistrate on a charge of having murdered a boy, by name Basappa, on the evening of the 27th February last, at Halyal. The third man was discharged on the ground of there being no evidence against him, and the other two were committed for trial. It was proved that the body of the boy Basappa was found in a hedge near the village tank about 8 o'clock on the night in question, and the medical evidence showed that death was due to suffocation. It appears that a woman, named Adivyawa, informed the patel after the discovery of the boy's body that a man, named Fakira (the first accused), had offered the boy sweetmeats while he was playing with her own little child that evening, and that they had gone together down to the road. The patel made enquiries, and about midnight arrested Fakira. On the following morning the police ascertained that Fakira had purchased some sweetmeats from one Imam just before he had enticed the boy away. In his statement before the committing Magistrate, Fakira admitted having enticed the boy from near Adivyawa's house for the purpose of stealing his ornaments. He protested, however, that he had nothing whatever to do with the murder, which he alleged was committed by Ninga, the second prisoner, while he and the other man were keeping watch outside. The police had not succeeded in tracing the ornaments, so that a piece of evidence, said the Sessions Judge, often of great weight, was not forthcoming in this case. It appeared to him that the evidence, coupled with the accused's statement, was sufficient for his conviction. That Fakira did not commit the murder single-handed could hardly be doubted. Ninga was seen in his company under circumstances which could leave no room for doubting the former's complicity in the matter. It was to be inferred from the evidence that Fakira was the prime mover in this atrocious murder, and the Sessions Judge sentenced him to death. Ninga was sentenced to transportation for life. Fakira only appealed from the Session Judge's decision.

Their lordships, after hearing the accused's pleader, and considering all the circumstances declined to confirm the sentence of death passed upon Fakira, but sentenced him to transportation for life.

MURDER IN THE SURAT JAIL.

IMPERATRIX VS. RASUL AMU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Surat, who last month found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was a convict in the Surat Jail, and was charged with committing murder by striking a fellow-convict on the head with an iron bar, breaking his skull into thirteen pieces. Accused had been convicted no less than five times ; and on the last occasion was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life, but the High Court reduced this sentence to seven years, which the accused was undergoing in the Surat Jail. He was employed in factory work, where also was working the deceased Nadia Nathu. On the afternoon of the 1st March, the accused quietly sprang upon the deceased while he was engaged in weaving, and gave him two or three blows on the head with a thick iron rod. The deceased became unconscious and died within an hour. The accused had made a statement confessing that he struck the deceased, who had given him no provocation. The defence made by him in the Magistrate's Court, and improved upon in the Sessions Court, was that he was insane and did not know what he was about. The only evidence in the case, that of the jailor and the hospital assistant, was the other way. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to death.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

AN ALLEGED WRONG SIGNAL.

IMPERATRIX VS. PETER ROONAN GONSALVES.

IN this matter the accused was charged, under Section 101 E of the Indian Railway Act 19 of 1890, with giving the signal of "all right" carelessly, and with having put the life of the guard, Brennan, in danger, on the 6th April, 1891. The enquiry was held before Mr. Anna Gopal Kolewool, First Class Magistrate, who fined the accused Rs. 200 on the 15th May, 1891. On the 30th October last, a notice was issued to the accused, requiring him to show cause why the sentence inflicted upon him should not be enhanced. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Perozshaw, showed cause against the notice, stating that the station-master had given "line clear" to the accused at 3·25 a.m. on the 6th April, whereupon the accused directed his signal-man to signal the train No. 114 to proceed.

After hearing the Government Pleader in support of the notice, their Lordships saw no reason to enhance the sentence. The notice was discharged, and the accused was released from bail.

LORD REAY AND LORD HARRIS.

THE "Indian Spectator" has the following :—

Of Lord Reay's love for the people and his detestation of high handedness instances are not unknown even to those outside the official circle. One such given us long ago might bear mentioning in this place. He was once asked to receive a pauper deputation, a deputation of men literally pauperized by systematic persecution in the name of law and order. As usual, he granted the request ; and at the hour fixed half a dozen figures approached Government House, Gunesh Khind, half naked and crouching, casting side glances every now and then like hunted animals. The Governor came out to receive his strange visitors and to hear their petition. They were encouraged to speak their mind freely, and with the help of the Oriental Translator they unfolded a tale of 'Zulum', almost incredible in its hideousness. The men were questioned and cross-questioned, only to emphasize the details of their suffering. They were then assured of redress, asked to return to their village and "be happy." An explanation was called for from the local authorities, which was unconscionably long in coming. It was then wired for. Upon this the friends of the petitioners were instantly released from custody. As for explanation, the head of the district thought it best to offer it in person. He ran up to head-quarters, but was refused audience. He must submit a written statement. He trotted out the stock excuse of "expediency," and threatened to resign. The Collector Bahadur was taken at his word.

But to show that Lord Reay was not the only Governor who felt for the people, we might as well give another instance to match the above. Only recently, Lord Harris is believed to have received a petition from some Parsi villagers near about Surat, asking for protection in the matter of old Tower of Silence and its belongings, which had been pounced upon by Native underlings of the Revenue or the Settlement Department. The case had been pending for years, although the points at issue were very simple. There had probably been some bungling on the part of the illiterate village folk, of which the astute revenue men took advantage. But the Tower of Silence stood there, a yawning fact, and its two adjuncts could not possibly be taken away from it. We cannot say for certain what more H. E. did than asking the higher officials to settle the difference—a matter of about 13 Rs. a year—without delay. But that was enough. The case was disposed of at once, and in favour of the Parsi petitioners who see that the Sirkar is ever anxious to respect the religious feelings of a people even by stretching a point in their behalf. It would be too much to say that the case would have gone against the poor villagers but for this generous intercession. It might or it might not have. But judging from its past history 'it might have' pended for another 10 or 15 years, wounding the sacred feelings of a people all the while. If Governors do little more than what Lord Harris is believed to have done in this case, they are worth all that the country does for them in return. Let the intances given above appeal to the good sense of the Clubs and the Services, on one hand and newspaper patriotism, on the other. Are the Clubs and the Services the saviours of Government any more than are our newspaper patriots the saviours of the country and its people ?

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	3	49 p.m.	52	14
Teheran	16	12	55 p.m.	1	41
Suez	16	2	45 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 16th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	19	—	4
" Kurrachee	..	25	—	1
" Madras	..	55	—	1

SHALL THE INDIAN RUPEE LOAN BE CONVERTED?

THE "Statesman" says

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AUCTION SALE of Colonel G. L. C. MEREWETHER'S Valuable Furniture, Brougham Horse, Soundy's Piano, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

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FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK, Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT DADUR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mangaldas Permanandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Eleanor Henrietta Cottell, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 1st June, 1889, and a deed of further charge, dated 29th November, 1889, the three pieces of vacant land at Dadur, containing in all about 4,996 square yards, the following:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of foras vacant batty land, settled by Act VI. of 1851, containing by admeasurement about 2,001 square yards, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, situate at Dadur, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Hassu, Lakshuman Thakur, on the west by the property belonging to Vasanjee Nathu, on the north by the property belonging to Allu Padman Mahatre, and on the south by the property belonging to Antonio de Souza.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of foras vacant batty land, settled by Act VI. of 1851, containing by admeasurement about 1,330 square yards, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, situate at Dadur, and bounded on the east and south by the property belonging to Dewjee Siva, on the west by the property belonging to Balu Kanu, and on the north by the property belonging to Martin de Souza.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of foras vacant batty land, settled by Act VI. of 1851, containing by admeasurement about 675 square yards, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, situate at Dadur, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Francis Maria Gonsalves, on the west and south by the property belonging to Devjee Shiva, and on the north by the property belonging to Hasu Lukshiman Thakur, and which said firstly, secondly, and thirdly mentioned properties are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Foras Nos. 503-563. Collector's new Nos. 13433 and 13434, and New Survey Nos. 1247 and 1254, and which said land and premises are in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF BALES OF YARNS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Soonderdas Shamjee & Co., Agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited, at their Mills, situated at Foras Road, the undermentioned bales of yarn of different counts on account and at the cost and risk of the following individuals:—

On account and at the risk and cost of Mr. Kalidas Rukhmichand—

20 bales of yarns, No. 16., of 300 lbs. each.

26 bales of yarn, No. 14., of 300 lbs. each.

On account and at the risk and cost of Mr. Sewchund Motichand—

13 bales of yarn, No. 14., of 300 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 17, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained a summary of the latest commercial advices to hand by wire; and our present news in this column is entirely of a local character pending the receipts of further telegrams.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,33,163
" " Branches	"	"	5,98,453
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	14,07,357
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,64,227
Loans "	"	"	10,81,300
Bills Discounted "	"	"	98,404
Cash with other Banks	"	"	80,972
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	23,25,288

The funds laid down for financing the business of the active export season continue to prove more than ample for all needs, and the close of the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued this afternoon found the current of Money still running to abundance, an increase of animation in several branches of the trade, and very liberal supplies of Produce notwithstanding. At 22½ lakhs, the Bank's Cash Balance showed an increase of 23½ lakhs since the previous Saturday; and it is noticeable, in the figures which we give above, that the movement in every item going to indicate the position of the trade demand had been towards increasing the Balance, a large accession to Private Deposits, a considerable diminution in Loans, and some decrease in Bills Discounted, representing a falling off in the aggregate of nearly 26 lakhs in trade requirement, compared with a contraction of 30½ lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been passing in this market again to-day, but the feeling has been steady, and Bhownugger, Broach, and Bengals are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. Exporters have only bought 100 Jetpore Ginned, at Rs. 175; but the Mills have been rather more in the market, and have taken 800 bales, made up of 200 each of Pachora, at Rs. 168, and Bijapore, at Rs. 163-66; and 100 bales each of Khandwa, at Rs. 173; Cutchgaum, at Rs. 166; and Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 176 per candy.

WHEAT has become quiet in tone, with export business upon a small scale; but prices show no further change.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market on the whole. *Linseed*, however, has declined one anna per cwt.; while *Rapeseed* has advanced to the same extent, and we now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15-0	to Rs. 7-1-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-4-0		„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 6-14-0	to „ 6-15-0	„
„ Red	„	„ 6-5-0 to „ 6-6-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,413	bales.
Wheat	83,422	cwts.
Linseed	22,878	„
Rapeseed	13,734	„
Poppyseed	1,776	„
Groundnuts	1,605	„
Castorseed	5,445	„

FREIGHTS are dull; and cargo for prompt shipment is scarce. The Maple Branch (s) and City of Edinburgh (s) filled up for Liverpool, shipment to-morrow, at 15s. 6d. per ton; the Acanthus (s) for Trieste, at 16s. 6d. and the Eastry (s) for Havre, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened nominally firm at 1s. 3 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3⅝d. for three months' sight Credits. A little Telegraphic was done as high as 1s. 3 15-32d., but the rate was available for a very short time only, and no Merchants' Bills coming out, the Credit rate receded to 1s. 3 9-16d. at which also we hear of but little doing; while Bank remittance receded to our quotations, at which the market closed quiet, say:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3	13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3	3-8d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3	15-32d.	
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3	9-16d.	
Francs do.	1	63⅝.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled a little lower again to-day, and the feeling in the market has been unsteady. Rates for Fours remained for some time at 108⅞ for Money, 108¾ for the approaching settlement, and 108⅝ for the June account; but as the feeling became weaker 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted, at which the market closed. 105 is now the nominal rate for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES are quiet, and generally unchanged in value.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dholera ..... 3 5-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	67⅛
Bar Silver	40⅜

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th May, as compared with the statement of the 7th May 1892:—

Liabilities.	May 7. Rs.	May 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,08,547	55,75,384
Do. do. at Branches	52,35,193	46,33,713
Other Deposits	3,54,33,132	3,68,40,489
Post Bills	4,259	3,913
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,01,405	31,08,116
	Rs. .. 6,29,85,529	6,36,64,615
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,25,48,789	1,24,81,552
Cash Credits on do. do.	87,40,976	85,36,383
Loans do. do.	80,37,035	69,55,785
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,014	1,367
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,27,85,316	1,23,83,912
Stamps, &c.	2,750	2,875
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,452		
Applied in reduction .... „ 2,85,000	3,92,452	3,92,452
Bullion	3,14,704	1,95,301
Cash Balances with other banks.	2,03,211	1,22,284
Cash and Currency Notes	1,98,40,252	2,21,65,520
Rs. ..	6,29,85,509	6,36,64,615

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th May as compared with the statement of the 3rd May 1892:—

Liabilities.	May 3. Rs.	A.	P.	May 10. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,85,42,917	9	5	1,93,81,502	12	0
Other Deposits, &c.	4,81,40,458	13	3	4,73,73,679	0	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,70,494	9	10	1,54,451	12	1
Sundries	32,70,314	0	8	32,75,757	3	2
Rs.	9,48,23,985	7	2	9,48,88,390	12	2
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	1,01,20,303	8	0	1,02,85,845	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	58,20,281	0	0	58,20,281	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,32,42,216	5	5	1,30,17,571	3	11
Credits on do.	86,44,699	2	9	83,33,136	1	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,72,38,332	11	3	2,59,12,693	13	9
Balances with other Banks	7,18,781	6	1	7,95,159	0	8
Bullion	4,49,041	10	4	4,49,081	13	4
Dead Stock	12,29,558	1	4	12,27,429	0	7
Stamps	10,891	3	0	11,388	2	0
Sundries	21,54,476	5	0	21,97,351	8	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	93,55,168	1	4	1,18,93,220	1	1
Do. at Branches ..	1,53,40,351	0	8	1,49,37,292	6	10
Rs.	9,48,23,985	7	2	9,48,88,390	12	2

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 10th May, 1892:—

Liabilities.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,73,93 Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,41,573 Inc.
Other Deposits	7,63,783 Dec.
Post Bills	15,913 do.
Assets.	
Bank's Investments	2,65,537 Inc.
Loans	2,24,415 Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,95,473 do.
Mercantile Bills	13,25,699 do.
Cash at Head Office	23,49,122 Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,03,9·9 Dec.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 10th May, 1892:—

Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	£17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892 to 7th May 1892	£1,976,800
Balance to be remitted from 8th May 1892 to 31st March 1893	£15,023,200

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE ATTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LIDBETTER—KRAUSS—At Bombay, by the Rev. T. H. Grieg, Wilson T. Lidbetter, to Hermine H. Krauss.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

AHENHEAD—April 22, at Southsea, wife of Lieut F Akenhead, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHOLMELEY—CHOLMELEY—April 21, at Swaby, Lincolnshire, M F Cholmeley, Solicitor, Staines, son of late M Cholmeley, Col, Madras Army, to Mabel Adye, daughter of Rev J Cholmeley, Rector of the parish.

DALRYMPLE-HAY—BILLINGHURST—April 20, at St James', Studham, Sussex, Capt J R M Dalrymple-Hay, West India Regiment, son of Col G J Dalrymple-Hay, Bengal S C, to Catherine Margaret, daughter of H Billinghurst, of Midhurst, Sussex.

DAVISON—COWAN—April 20, at Stoneleigh, Greenock, H J Davison, Lieut, R N, H M S, Euphrates, to Mary, daughter of J Cowan, Stoneleigh, Greenock.

GARNONS-WILLIAMS—COURT—April 27, at St Stephen's, South Kensington, G Garnons-Williams, of St John's Mount, Brecon, to Lilian, daughter of late Maj H Court, 4 S I, Iverfarne, Bucks.

HAMILTON—PLUMPTRE—April 21, at Nonington Church, Rev F R A Hamilton, M A, son of late W E Hamilton, Lieut, 27th Regt, R N I, and grandson of late Major-Gen Jaunce, Commanding Burmah Division, to Alice Emilia, daughter of C J Plumptre, of Frestville, Kent.

WADE—READE—April 26, at St Leonards' Church, St Leonards-on-Sea, Rev Rodborough Mayne, son of G R Wade, and grandson of late T Wade, of Carrowmore, County Galway, to Louisa Jane Elibank, daughter of late George Reade, Madras Army, grandniece of the late Sir John Chandos Reade, of Shipton Court, Oxon, Bart, and sister of the late Sir Chandos Stanhope Reade, Bart.

WESTMORLAND—CAMPBELL—April 21, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, H G Westmorland, Captain, 37th Hampshire Regt, son of Col Westmorland, R E, to Emily Georgiana, daughter of late Col H L, Campbell, 9th Bengal Cavalry (Hodson's Horse).

DEATHS.

ACWORTH—May 12, at the Hook, Herts, N B Acworth, Esquire, aged 56.

AILPORT—April 25, at the Midland Grand Hotel, St Pancras, London, Sir James Joseph Allport, formerly General Manager of the Midland Railway, aged 81.

COMBS—April 23, at Reading, Capt J R R Coombs, late Bengal Army (Ret), aged 65.

HOWE—April 22, at West Brighton, Helen Louisa, widow of Capt H Howe, of Calcutta, aged 80.

LLOYD—April 11, on board P and O steamship Carthage, Winifred, daughter of E T Lloyd, B C S, aged 5 months.

STEELE—April 22, Capt T A Steele, 17th Lancers, aged 33.

SVEEDLAND—April 20, at Claremont, Egham-hill, Grace Maria Sweedland (nee Francis), widow of N S Sweedland, formerly of Calcutta, aged 83.

TLAIN—April 23, Grace Harriet, of Willowmeade, Chislehurst, widow of G Train, Esq, and daughter of the late J Babington, Esq, I C S, aged 75.

WALE—April 17, at Little Shelford, Cambs, R G Wale, J P, D L, Hon Col, 4th Bn Suffolk Regt (Cambridgeshire Militia) and formerly Capt 33rd Regt, son of late Gen Sir C Wale, K C B, aged 71.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1892.

THE Suez Canal Company have apparently resolved to take the risk of allowing petroleum to be carried through the Canal in tank steamers. The passage of such steamers will be permitted under temporary rules, which are now sanctioned from July 1. The remonstrances—not wholly disinterested it may be admitted—of the Newcastle shipowners' conference have failed to influence the Directors of the Canal Company, and Lord Salisbury has also turned a deaf ear to them. Lord Salisbury pointed out at the time that if the shipowners were right in their contention that the Directors had no right to lay down rules to regulate the traffic it would be open to anyone to send petroleum through the Canal in tank steamers without let or hindrance, or any guarantee that precautions should be taken to reduce the risk to a minimum. In the same spirit the British Government, while transmitting to the British Directors of the Company the report of Sir Frederick Abel and Dr. Redwood, declaring that the passage of tank steamers would be a source of danger to the Canal, states that it is unable to interfere in the matter. The Rothschilds and other large houses are behind the movement for revolutionising the Eastern petroleum trade, and it is tolerably certain that full advantage will be taken of the sanction now accorded to the passage of the new oil boats. It may be hoped that the forebodings of the experts and of owners of the steamers now engaged in the transport of tinned petroleum will not be justified by some great catastrophe. In at least one instance a tank steamer has taken fire at sea, and though run ashore was consumed, and most of her crew burned or drowned. Were such a calamity to occur in the Canal, it is much to be feared that any other steamer in the vicinity would share the fate of the tanker. Once aflame petroleum cannot be put out; it must burn till it is all consumed; and, of course, its tendency is to spread over the surface of the water. But without anticipating horrors which care and good fortune may arrest, the question arises as to what shall be done with petroleum arriving in bulk in Bombay harbour? Here we are not so forward as they are in Calcutta, where one of the leading firms, working in conjunction with the Rothschild Syndicate are making arrangements for the reception, and distribution of petroleum from tank steamers. Large tanks will be constructed for the purpose near the river, and as on the Transcaspian railway, the oil will be distributed along the railway in tank trucks, and from the railway into the country around in tank carts. This involves a great outlay of capital and much organising effort to avoid the wastage, accidental and otherwise, that must attend upon so large and novel a venture, at all events in its early stages. Bombay, though its petroleum imports from Batoum have gone up from fifteen lakhs of gallons to over a crore of gallons in four years, seems content to await the result of Calcutta's experience in the enterprise. A good deal of money would be required to make the necessary arrangements on shore for working with a line of tank steamers, though it will no doubt be forthcoming readily enough when the proper time arrives. Meantime there are difficulties in the way which will have to be removed before we see the first tank steamer in Bombay harbour. We may take it for granted that it will not be admitted into the Prince's or Victoria Docks. Where will it be stored, and how will it be distributed? The petroleum carried in tank steamers to the Mediterranean ports is put into casks for transport by railway to markets in the interior. In the temperate European climate this method is comparatively free from danger; but the heat of India alters the conditions seriously. A temperature of 110° would tend to volatilise the oil, and occasion escape of vapour from ill made casks, with risk of explosion. For more than one reason tinning in Bombay would be unadvisable. There would be no economy, but the reverse, and it would be found that tinning could be better and more economically done at Batoum, to say nothing of the delay and cost of tanking. That the storing of large quantities of petroleum at a seaport is fraught with a peril to life and property for which it is necessary to make provision has been shown by what befell in Antwerp from the ignition of petroleum in the docks of that emporium a few years since. By the time the inflammable material had burned itself out, warehouses and merchandise of immense value were destroyed, and the whole city endangered. This particular peril could doubtless be guarded against in Bombay by placing the reservoirs for holding the petroleum at a safe distance from the docks and the city, say, in the neighbourhood of Hog Island. But the construction of such reservoirs for the temporary storage of the oil, and the additional cost involved in having the commodity stored at a distance from the markets to which it is to be ultimately conveyed, will be a set off to whatever saving may be effected by the substitution of tanks for tins in the carriage from Batoum to Bombay. However, we shall be in a better position to judge how the new method will work when we have the experience of Calcutta to guide us.

ONE of the most remarkable features of the Pahang rising is that the Straits Government does not appear to know exactly who has risen, or who is responsible for the disturbances, which after all do not appear nearly so terrible as was at first made out. Yesterday the authorities were persuaded that the Sultan of Pahang was disloyal, and if he had not actually fomented the rising he had at least countenanced and abetted it. To-day the Sultan has fought against the insurgent leader; his loyalty is above suspicion, and he "means business." On Tuesday, 26th ultimo, according to papers which arrived yesterday, it was asserted that the Sultan was hospitably entertaining the insurgent chiefs. The same day serious rumours were afloat to the effect that his Highness meant to take up arms against the Government. Numbers of refugees and insurgent followers who had fallen into the hands of the police, one and all declared that the orders to rise against the Government emanated from the Sultan of Pahang in whom Mr. Rodger, the Resident, reposed the utmost confidence. Four days later two headmen sought the Resident, assuring him that the attitude of the Sultan was "distinctly favourable," and the Governor and the Resident both trusted him. Surely never was a rising so long in developing nor were ever Britishers so slow to put it down. There is, however, some little hope that the beginning of the end is at hand. It is stated—and as yet not contradicted—that the Sultan has formally expressed his willingness to deal with the difficulty, and that without outside help. Government has decided to let him try, and considering that there are now three men-of-war in Pahang harbour, and a strong naval brigade whose men doubtless would enjoy a few days' rifle-practice, ready to land, we may take it that there is now more reason to believe the Sultan "means business," than ever there was before. News travels slowly in Pahang, and it is only by casual messengers that any tidings of the state of affairs can reach head-quarters. A miner making his way to the coast carried the latest news, which was to the effect that the Sultan had been seen on the 29th ult. "on the move against the rebels." It is not perhaps a matter for surprise that the Europeans in the Straits Settlements speak in terms the reverse of complimentary of the Colonial Government, for they not unnaturally ask why, if the Sultan meant to deal with his rebellious subjects, did he not do so long ago? If his Highness's loyalty is beyond reproach then he must certainly be the most dilatory potentate in history. While the Sultan has tarried two or three European subjects have been murdered, and their property destroyed. All those engaged in mining in the interior have flocked down to the coast, and along the embankment at Pekan is a small colony of two or three thousand souls. The Straits papers abound in matter regarding the rising, but their special correspondents are gifted with the power of writing a great deal, and giving remarkably little information. Mr. Rodger, to whom rightly or wrongly is attributed much of the responsibility for the prevalent disorder, is most sphinx-like in his dealings with the correspondents, and his assertion that should the Sultan fail then it would be for Government to consider the steps they should take has raised loud cries of derision from those who demand to know why Government did not make up its mind six months ago. We may take it however that should the Sultan prove unwilling or unable to deal with the insurgents in the necessary manner, the Naval brigade will within a few days march up the river and administer to the Orang Kayah that chastisement which has been so long deferred. Had the Indian Government been visited with a rising of this sort not only would the insurgents have been scattered to the winds, but if necessary a new regime would ere this have been established in Pahang. They manage things differently in the Straits Settlements, and if we are to believe stories which now and then reach the home papers, the relations of the civil and military authorities are not characterised by an excess of cordiality.

THE *Mahratta* calls attention to a case that has lately arisen under the Arms Act, which illustrates the capacity of that measure for irritating the people without yielding any possible advantage or additional security to the State. A few days ago the Poona police arrested two Mahratta bridegrooms who were carrying, ceremonially, a pair of ancient and innocent daggers. The arrests were made under the thirteenth section of the Arms Act, which enacts that "no person shall go armed with any arms except under a license," and the definition clause of the Act includes daggers, as well as fire-arms, swords, and spears, amongst "arms." The men, though they were in their marriage dresses, were at once taken before the Magistrate, by whom they were fined five rupees each, an addition to the expense of the wedding festivities which can scarcely have been welcome. The procedure itself appear to have been unwarrantably harsh, for the Act prescribes arrest only when arms are carried under circ

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, MAY 15.

The Italian Ministry has been finally constituted. Signor Giolitti becomes Premier and Minister of the Interior, and Signor Ellana, Minister of Finance. The portfolios of War and Marine remain unchanged.

MAY 16.

The retention in the Cabinet of Signor Pelloux as Minister of War and Signor Pacoret di San Bon as Minister of Marine is regarded as a sign that the policy of the Government in regard to armaments will remain unchanged.

THE POISONING OF A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 15.

The *post-mortem* on the body of M. Gresser has heightened the suspicions that deceased met his death by poisoning.

M. Gatchkowsky, the inventor of vitaline, the injected medicament, has been arrested.

FIGHTING NEAR WADY HALFA.

CAIRO, MAY 16.

News from the frontier states that the Dervishes have made a raid upon Serra, which is distant twenty miles to the north of Wady Halfa, and killed thirty-four in the skirmish that took place.

A force of Egyptian Cavalry from Wady Halfa is now pursuing them.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

H. E. the Viceroy spent Saturday and Sunday at "Wildflower Hall," Mishobra, whilst returning to Simla.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR BURMA.

On Monday Mr. Fryer, the new officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma, left Simla, on Monday, for Rangoon.

THE MOGOUNG RAILWAY.

A further extension of the Mogoung Railway has been sanctioned, and a branch will be made to Myitkyina.

REDISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS ON THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

Sir William Lockhart has been granted another month's leave, at Simla, with a view to discussing the question of the redistribution of troops on the North-West Frontier.

AN AMNESTY TO THE EX-SAWBWA OF WUNTHO.

The Burma Government has under consideration to offer a free pardon to the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho and all his followers in the recent troubles. It is expected most of them will be only too anxious to return to their homes after the frequent and severe punishment they got from the military police.

THE OPERATIONS AT BURMA.

The Fort White Column which has been co-operating with Captain Shakespear arrived in Lungleh on the 13th instant, left on the 14th, and is due to arrive on Wednesday, at Demagiri. The column had only three men of the 60th Rifles, seven sepoys of the 39th Garwhalis, and three followers sick. On reaching Lungleh Captain Rose, commanding the column, reports that all ranks behaved excellently, and he considers the greatest credit is due to them for the way in which they have stuck to their work in face of many hardships. The transport suffered most, thirty mules being lost while many Chin and Burman coolies are now incapable of carrying loads. Of the 180 Chins who started from Botoung only sixty remain, the rest having deserted.

There is also excellent news from Mr. McCabe, who is still posted at Bungteya's village. He has abundance of rations, and is evidently master of the situation. The Bungteya Raja has come in. The surrender of the Lalbura Raja is expected daily. Several of the more important villages in the neighbourhood have sent in messengers asking for a cessasion of hostilities, and altogether it looks as if the tribesmen were becoming thoroughly cowed.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 16.

Last Thursday the Nawab Mehdi Hassan entertained Mr. Irwin, First Assistant Resident, at dinner. About thirty guests were present.

The "at home" given by the Officers of the Suffolk Regiment, last Monday, was a great success; and although the night was very hot, dancing was kept up with much spirit on the tennis ground.

On Saturday the Officers of the Royal Artillery gave a very enjoyable "at home" at Trimulgherry.

The weather is intensely hot, over 100 in the house in the day-time.

His Highness the Nizam is still away at Warangal.

LORD WENLOCK ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 16.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Punganur, on Saturday, where he distributed prizes at the American Mission High School to the successful students, including two of the local zemindar's son, of which fact the Governor made a special allusion.

H. E. the Governor afterwards visited the annual cattle fair, at which 20,000 to 25,000 cattle are generally collected, but this year owing to heavy mortality and distress only 500 cattle were exhibited.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Avoca arrived here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Thisbe, from Shanghai, left this for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 16.

The French mail steamer Zarra, from China, has arrived.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

ALTHOUGH the Easter holidays came to an end on Monday and the House of Commons resumed its sittings, members have hardly yet settled down to work. There was a tone of levity, not inappropriate to the occasion or the season, about the proceedings of Wednesday when that doughty champion of the fair sex, Sir A. Rollit, brought in his Bill to confer the franchise on unmarried women. Among all the curious things connected with this curious movement not the least curious is the attitude of Mr. Samuel Smith. If there is one man in these isles who might naturally be expected to side with the deliverance of our sisters, our cousins, and our aunts from the bondage under which through the cruelty of men they now labour it is Mr. Samuel Smith. There is no other fad—if the demand of the "shrieking sisterhood" may without offence be so designated—that he is not prepared to espouse. Why he should have made an exception to this agitation is one of those things that are quite beyond ordinary comprehension. Mr. Smith led the assault this year, and must have been amused—if he is capable of amusement, which may be doubted—at finding himself battling on the same side as Sir Henry James, who whatever may be his faults is the very antithesis of a faddist. The most brilliant speech of the debate was that of Mr. Asquith, who continues to be the coming man on the Liberal benches, and who charms the House as much by the manner as the matter of his not too frequent oratorical performances. He made effective use of the physical force argument, and showed that if women were allowed to vote for members of Parliament they must logically be permitted to sit themselves as representatives of the people. He denied that the measure is a democratic one. "Democracy," said Mr. Asquith, "demands that we should equalize where inequality exists among things fundamentally alike, but not that we should identify where things are fundamentally alike"—a rather neat distinction. The smallness of the majority against Sir A. Rollit's Bill—23—caused some surprise. It was expected that it would have been four times larger, but a great many opponents of the measure abstained from voting, as they did not want to offend possible lady canvassers. Mr. Balfour, who would like every woman to be a Primrose dame and a voter, rather adroitly emphasized the split among the female allies of the Liberal party in the perhaps not altogether vain hope of sending them into sulks until after the General Election, which according to the bulk of the political tipsters is certain to take place in July. In the meantime the would-be electors are giving us a taste of their moderation. Perhaps it would not be fair to saddle them with the responsibility for the disgraceful scene at their meeting in St. James' Hall, but they are denouncing poor Mr. Gladstone with quite unnecessary violence. Lady Florence Dixie, for instance, tells him that he is a "grand old humbug"; while another lady, who is the President of a suburban Liberal Association, actually dares to describe his pamphlet as "weak-minded and misrepresenting," and to insinuate that he may be "falling into dotage." She adds with refreshing candour:—"At all events I consider him to be too weak-minded and inconsistent to be worthy to lead any great party." One thing is clear. When women force their way into Parliament the accommodation for the custody of refractory members will need to be considerably enlarged, while the post of Speaker will not be so eagerly sought after as it is at present.

The whip issued to Liberal members of Parliament to be in their places on Monday for the Committee stage of the Indian Councils Bill was signed by Mr. Schwann and Mr. Labouchere. As the senior member for Northampton is not fond of posing as a friend of India, and generally stayed away from the House when his late colleague, Mr. Bradlaugh, expatiated on the iniquities of the British Government, the appearance of his name in conjunction with that of a man of Mr. Schwann's type has naturally excited some talk in Parliamentary circles. No one seems able to offer an explanation. It was supposed in some quarters that he meant to take a prominent part in the discussion of the Congress Committee's amendments—not Mr. Schwann's own, as Mr. Curzon was smart enough to point out—but Mr. Labouchere did not open his mouth all through the dreary sitting, or even take the trouble to vote in all the divisions. I shall perhaps not be far wrong if I suggest that Mr. Labouchere's name figured in the summons owing to his position as head of the almost forgotten Jacobites. If Mr. Schwann and his friends thought that Mr. Labouchere would be a tower of strength to them, they were mistaken, for the attendance on the Liberal benches was most scanty, and Mr. Schwann was unable to muster fifty supporters. The most important of the amendments of which he had given notice, namely, that dealing with the elective principle, met with a somewhat ignominous fate. It was introduced in a tedious speech consisting of a repetition of his previous remarks on the subject, to which Mr. Curzon, with perhaps excessive courtesy, replied at equal length. Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton, who probably could not tell you whether Calcutta is the capital of Bengal or of Bombay, followed the Under-Secretary, and with amusing assurance announced to the people of India what would be done for them "as soon as the Radicals come into power." Mr. Bryce, who represented the Front Opposition bench, agreed with Mr. Schwann in his desire to see the elective principle recognised, but recommended his honourable friend to withdraw his amendment. The debate was continued by Mr. Seymour Keay, Mr. S. Smith, Sir R. Temple, (who gave Mr. Schwann a sharp rap over the knuckles for his unfair and indiscriminate allusions to the European press in India), Sir W. Plowden, and other bores. After a great deal of time had been wasted in going over ground previously traversed, the valiant Mr. Schwann asked to be allowed to withdraw his amendment. This permission the majority refused to give, and the amendment was negatived without a division. The first division of the evening took place on the amendment increasing the *minimum* number of the Viceregal Legislative Council from 10 to 40. The majority was 45—93 votes against 48. It may be interesting to give the names of the members who supported Mr. Schwann in this division. They are as follows:—H. E. Broad, J. Caldwell, C. Cameron, H. Campbell, F. C. Channing, G. B. Clark, Conybeare, Dalziel, Dillwyn, J. E. Ellis, J. G. Fitzgerald, (Parnellite), C. S. Hayne, E. T. Holden, G. Howell, Keay, Knox, Labouchere, G. Lambert, Lyell, Justin McCarthy, R. Macdonald, M'Laren, Montagu, G. O. Morgan, W. P. Morgan, "Alpheus Cleophas," Mundella, Neville, Colonel Nolan, P. O'Brien, J. O'Kelly, Pickersgill, Picton, Quinn, R. T. Reid, J. Rowlands, W. B. Rowlands, the two Samuelsons, S. Smith, J. Stack, Stern, Donal Sullivan, Dr. Tanner, R. Wallace, A. Webb, J. S. Will, and H. J. Wilson. Mr. Bryce did not vote, and Sir W. Plowden went with the majority. Mr. Maclean made a rather pessimistic speech in moving his amendment for insuring that no regulation framed under this clause should be enforced until the sanction of Parliament had been obtained. He expressed his opinion that the adoption of the elective principle is an abandonment of the right by which we govern India, and an admission that we have no business there. In passing he animadverted in strong terms on Mr. Hume's notorious letter—of which the intelligent House now seemed to hear for the first time—and observed that under any less mild rule he would have been hanged or shot as a traitor. (In this morning's *Times* Mr. Hume replies setting forth what he calls the true facts of the case and modestly asserting in justification of his right to say what he pleases that "there is no man, European or Indian, at this present day who possesses such an intimate knowledge of what is going on below the surface among the masses" as he does). A comparatively brisk palaver took place upon Mr. Maclean's amendment, but the result from the mover's point of view was very disappointing. Only twenty-three members voted in his lobby and of these more than half were Gladstonians or Irish Nationalists including Mr. Schwann, Mr. M'Laren, Dr. Tanner, and the redoubtable Alpheus Cleophas. Mr. Maclean probably wished, after he had renewed his ragged regiment, that he had not pushed hostilities so far. The whole of the amendments could not be disposed of in the sitting, and it was hoped that the Bill would pass through Committee last evening, but this expectation was frustrated by the amiable behaviour of a knot of Welsh Dissenting M. P.s in trying, despite the almost pathetic entreaties of Mr. Gladstone, to prevent the second reading of the Clergy Discipline (Immorality) Bill. The display of sectarian bitterness made in the House of Commons last night will not help on the disestablishment movement in England, nor tend to conciliate those Liberals whose patience has been sorely tried of late by the Nonconformist conscience.

Admirers of the late Cardinal Manning—and there are many who recognised his greatness as a philanthropist and a social reformer while they cared little for his position as an ecclesiastic—will be glad to have their attention called to the memoir of him by Mr. A. W. Hutton that has this week been published by Messrs. Methuen and Co. It has been very favourably received by the press. It is an unpretending but sympathetic account of the late Cardinal's career, written from the point of view of one who is impartial in dealing with matters of religion, and who has endeavoured to secure strict accuracy in narrating matters of fact. Manning appears in this biography not as a man of genius or a thinker, but as a resolute, industrious ruler, zealous for the welfare of the poor, the suffering, and the unfortunate, logical and consistent indeed in his creed, which was entirely untouched by the temper of the times, but before all things "a prophet of righteousness."

I hear that Lord Northbrook has been studying with deep interest the authoritative report of the recent important debate on Mr. George Batten's opium paper, and that he may probably, during the ensuing session, call attention in the House of Lords to the mischievous agitation that is being so vigorously pushed in view of the approaching Election. The discussion in question has opened the eyes of a good many people, and Lord Northbrook will be doing an excellent service if he still further directs public notice to the weakness of the anti-opium case. By the way I observe that among petitions for the suppression of the "immoral traffic," lately presented to the House of Commons, was one purporting to be from members of the medical profession in Bombay. The memorial contains forty-nine signatures. The total number of petitions presented by the Prohibitionists up to date is 27 with 41,842 signatories. It would be interesting to know how many out of these 41,842 persons really know anything about the subject.

Mr. S. Smith intends to move the rejection of the East India Officers Bill, and will have precedence of Mr. Maclean, who some weeks ago privately threatened to propose that the second reading be deferred for six weeks—in other words to the Greek Calends.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, on his visit to Oldham, last Saturday, was accompanied by a young Bengalee, a Mr. Das, who in his anger against Mr. Maclean used language about that gentleman that led to his being rebuked by the chairman, Mr. Herbert Gladstone. What the exact words used were is not mentioned in any of the reports I have seen, but they must have been pretty strong when Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who himself is a good hand at political invective, was compelled to utter a protest. He characterized the objectionable observations as going "beyond what was usually heard on an English platform," adding that he met Mr. Maclean frequently in the House of Commons, and felt bound to treat him cautiously and fairly. In spite of this "painful incident," as the Lancashire papers describe it, a resolution condemning the Councils Bill as falling short of "the requirements of the people of India" and deeply regretting Mr. Maclean's "unworthy attack" was carried unanimously. *A propos* of the Finsbury imbroglio Mr. Labouchere has given great offence to Mr. Dadabhai's friends by writing a letter to Mr. F. A. Ford, the rival Gladstonian candidate, in which occurs the following passage:—"I certainly think that arbitration is the best way to settle the question as to a candidate in Central Finsbury, and that if either of the candidates declines this, he ought to lose the support of the electors." The honorary secretary of the local Liberal and Radical Council has publicly deprecated Mr. Labouchere's "interference" in the dispute, and pointed out that Mr. Dadabhai has held the field as candidate "all the way through since August, 1888." Mr. Dadabhai resolutely refuses to listen to suggestions of arbitration from whatever quarter they emanate, and although certain steps have been taken by influential persons to bring about an amicable arrangement, the situation remains exactly what it was six months ago. A Conservative writer observes:—"Beautiful—in the abstract—is the sympathy of the Gladstonites for the poor Indian in the person of the Congress-wallah. But the 'poor Indian' has a right to ask that their deeds shall be a little more in accordance with their words." This is a fair criticism, but it is incorrect to say that when Mr. Dadabhai complains of being thrust aside for some home-grown politician "he is snubbed by Mr. Herbert Gladstone." There has been snubbing, but it came from other persons. Mr. Dadabhai's relations with the Liberal wire-pullers will not be without a good effect if it shows his fellow-countrymen who may be aspiring to a seat in the House of Commons that the time for Asiatic members of the British Parliament is not just yet. People behind the scenes are coming to the conclusion that the *fons et origo* of the opposition to Mr. Dadabhai's candidature is due to the belief—call it prejudice if you like—of the average elector that an Asiatic born and bred many thousands of miles away cannot be a good representative of Englishmen. It is not so much a question of colour as of nationality. There may also be an apprehension in certain official circles that if access to St. Stephen's is made too easy for our Indian fellow-subjects the constituencies will be overrun with native "carpet baggers." There is a reluctance on the part of some young Indian barristers to return to the East after becoming accustomed to Western habits, and this tendency would possibly be increased if they were afforded further opportunities of a successful career in England. Like their English brethren they would stand a better chance of earning a living in the Strand courts if they were also M.Ps.

Sir M. Monier Williams is making another strong appeal to the public at home for funds to enable him to complete the Indian Institute at Oxford. The sum he asks for is £4,000, and although he has, as he reminds us, passed the limit of four score years and ten he need not despair of receiving this amount, for he is *facile princeps* in stimulating the generous impulses of the wealthy. One of his best friends is Lord Brassey, whose repeated donations come to about £3,000. Sir Monier is very grateful for the assistance he has recently received from the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, "one of the most enlightened of all the Indian Princes educated by us, whose principality is a model of good administration, and whose generosity has," the Boden Professor of Sanskrit adds, "brought me within measurable distance of the final accomplishment of my efforts."

The announcement telegraphed from Bombay three days ago that the Gaekwar of Baroda is leaving for England on the 7th May has given much satisfaction here. His Highness on the occasion of his previous visit to this country gained the respect of all who came into contact with him, and he is sure of a hearty welcome. Society will be glad of an opportunity of returning the hospitality that has been so lavishly accorded to many of their number in his own territory, to say nothing of his magnificent ball at Brighton, to which the entire fashionable world seemed to be invited.

AMONG the Naval appointments in the *London Gazette* are: Lieutenants G. H. Miller and A. Kirke to the Plassy, (April 18).

A REUTER despatch from Amsterdam says:—According to the *Handelsblad*, M. Rolin Jacquemyns, who was Minister of the Interior in Belgium from 1878 to 1884, and who lately practised as a barrister at Cairo, has accepted the appointment of Minister for Foreign Affairs of the King of Siam. He will leave at an early date for Bangkok.

SAD FATE OF A P. AND O. OFFICER.

A TELEGRAM from Aden, which appeared in our columns on the 10th instant, announced the untimely death of Mr. C. E. White, R. N. R., Chief Officer of the P. and O. s. s. Assam, who was drowned from that vessel, on Sunday, the 1st inst., one day's sail from Bombay. Captain A. E. Symons, of the P. and O. s. s. Cathay, which brought in yesterday's mail, was told the circumstances of the accident on arrival at Aden, and brought the information to Bombay. It appears that during the Assam's first night out from Bombay she encountered a rather heavy sea, but nothing of a serious nature. At six in the morning, the Chief Officer, Mr. White, and several European members of the crew, went forward to make all "snug." Whilst the officer was directing the work of the men the vessel shipped a sea which swept Mr. White off the deck. Being broad daylight he was at once seen to go over-board, and Captain Browne, who was then on the bridge, threw over a life buoy with his own hands which he saw fall within ten yards of the unfortunate officer. This buoy was immediately followed by others, but there is little doubt that the deceased was injured in the fall, and was unable to grasp any of them. He was seen only till he got to the stern of the vessel, where it is feared he was struck by the propeller, for he immediately disappeared, and was never seen again. The Assam was immediately put about and two boats lowered. A careful search was made, and all the buoys thrown recovered, but nothing could be seen of him. Mr. White was only about thirty years of age. He joined the P. and O. service in 1880, and was only recently promoted to first officer. His sad end cast a gloom over the Assam during the remainder of her voyage, as the deceased was an officer of much promise and highly respected.

SERIOUS BOAT FATALITY AT JANJIRA.

A BOAT fatality, occurred at Janjira, on the 23rd ult., in which several lives were lost. The *Makratta* gives the following account of the fatality:—

A tale of grief has been told by a correspondent of the *Subodh Patrika*, and yet the authorities appear to be sleeping over it. On the 23rd ultimo, one of the Shepherd's ferry steamers stopped at Janjira to take up passengers, and a boat, capable of holding about 25 men only, started from shore with 75 passengers crammed into it. As a matter of course it capsized in the middle, and but for the nearness of the shore all would have been drowned. Sixty-two men were saved, but five lives with all the baggage of the passengers were lost, while no trace of the remaining could be found; and all this happened simply through the carelessness of the Company's servants. The correspondent was himself one of those who saved their lives by swimming to the shore, and so there is no reason to doubt his account. Strange to say, however, so far as we have heard, no notice of the accident has been as yet taken either by the Company or by the Government or by the Janjira authorities.

THE SHAMEFUL CALUMNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you are perfectly right in declining to allow the Rev. W. J. Gladwin to obscure the plain issue he has raised by going off into the Rome and Babylon controversy, and other irrelevant matters. Mr. Gladwin's ideas of moral obligation appear to be peculiar. He has brought a clear and definite charge—the most horrible the human mind could conceive—against a body of men and women who are at any rate fellow-Christians. He has asserted in unequivocal language that Roman Catholic nuns are "consecrated to the service of religion or rather of the priests" in the same way as "Murlis" are consecrated to the service of certain Hindu temples; and that the marriage ceremony at the consecration of a Roman Catholic nun is analagous to the marriage rites of the Hindu Murli. Is this charge true or is it false? Everyone knows that the charge is absolutely false—that it is in point of fact the most foul and filthy falsehood which ever entered the mind of the most depraved man. How dare Mr. Gladwin print such a thing? His attempt to go off into the discussion of alleged failures or corruptions is dishonest, and must not be permitted. The question is—Are nuns "consecrated" to vice? The question, it is true, is monstrous, but the statement, however monstrous, has been made. Mr. Gladwin must be kept to it, and made to retract it, and to express regret for his wicked recklessness, or he must be boycotted—as you have boycotted him—by all decent people, and if possible punished.—Yours, &c.,

May 14. A PROTESTANT LAYMAN.

AN INDIAN REMEDY FOR INFLUENZA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The debilitated condition in which the system is left after an attack of this terrible malady demands strengthening and restorative medicines of the most potent kind. For this nothing succeeds so well as "Kreat Halviva." During forty years' practice I have searched in vain for a medicine equal to quinine for good, and without its risks for evil. I have tried "Kreat Halviva" during the last twelve months in many varied cases, and with most satisfactory results. It pulls up the system quickly after severe cold and influenza. It fortifies the system against epidemics; it checks neuralgic pains, stimulating the liver and bowels at the same time,—the reverse of quinine. Dr. G. Yeates Hunter, Brigade Surgeon of the Bombay Army, says, "As a tonic it is unrivalled, being a pure clean bitter without astringency, and acting as a gentle laxative by increasing the secretion of bile. It is of great service in indigestion accompanied by constipation." Numerous physicians and surgeons have testified to its efficacy, including Sir Wm. Moore, honorary Surgeon to the Queen, the late honoured head of the Medical Department of the Bombay Army; Surgeon-General Balfour, late of Madras; Sir George Birdwood, &c., &c., Yours, &c.,

W. A. GILLOW.

43, Park Road, Haverstock Hill, London, N. W., April 29.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with much interest your article on the above in your issue of to-day.

I must say we Anglo-Indians are a long enduring race—otherwise we should have risen as one man against the listless way in which the Home Government have treated the great depreciation of the rupee during the last fifteen years.

I suppose one ought to agitate. This is a bad time of the year to begin, but there is no doubt that unless some remedy is soon found for the great loss we are compelled to sustain, it will scarcely be worth while for any of us to remain here.

Supposing the florin at home depreciated 35 per cent., what would the Britisher say? Why, there would soon be no House of Commons left for him to carry his grievance to. Why are we so apathetic then? And why should there be this difference between the Englishman here and the Englishman at home?—Yours, &c.

A GRUMBLING CONSERVATIVE.

Bombay, May 16.

By a despatch received in Paris on April 25 it appears that the Dahomeyans have advanced towards the French settlement of Portonovo, and that an attack seems imminent.

INTELLIGENCE has reached New York that the French steamer Canada was, on the 13th inst., fired upon at Puerto Cabello from a fort on shore. It is further stated that the revolution in Venezuela is growing in strength, despite official denials.

MR. HUME AND THE INDIAN CONGRESS PARTY.

THE *Times* of the 29th ultimo publishes the following letter from Mr. A. O. Hume:—

From the report in the *Times* of yesterday I see that Mr. J. M. Maclean in the debate on the Indian Councils Bill, quoted extracts from a letter which I addressed to my political friends in India, and founded on these extracts a personal attack upon me, charging me with inciting the members of the Congress to rise against the Government, and stating his opinion that under any less mild rule I should have been hanged or shot as a traitor. My letter was one of warning and entreaty, and I am much obliged to Mr. Maclean for having given it such wide publicity, for the facts and the danger to which I draw attention are of equal moment to the British and to the Indian people. On the other hand, I have reason to complain that Mr. Maclean has made a personal attack upon me in a place where I am unable to reply to him, and also that he has selected extracts which, read apart from the context, give an entirely wrong impression of the substance and object of my letter. Under there circumstances I trust you will be so good as to allow me space in your columns to set forth the true facts of the case.

The fact is that, so far from inciting any one to rise against the Government, the whole purpot and object of my letter was to stir up the Congress party, or in other words the Constitutional party, to strenuous exertions in order to secure those ameliorations in the conditions of the masses in India that can alone avert the catastrophe with which the growing poverty, misery, and discontent of the people threaten us, to make clear to them that their interests are indissolubly interlocked with ours, and to induce them to treat the Government with greater confidence, and not hide from their rulers the facts of which they are thoroughly cognizant. I say, "It is not your patriotism I appeal to only, but to your dearest interests; your homes, your little properties, your lives and those, it may even be, of all dearest and nearest to you are at stake. Cherish no false hopes. You are the creation of Great Britain—of British learning, history, and literature, and with British rule you stand or fall. On the peaceful continuance of that rule depend all that is dear to you in this life, all your earthly hopes; but that peaceful continuance can only be insured by securing those fundamental changes in the policy and practice of the administration that you have advocated in Congress." Again, in my second letter, referring to the hundreds of letters to me which my first circular elicited, I say:—"It would seem that educated Indians throughout the country accept as facts the most widespread poverty, misery, semi-starvation, and discontent, and yet, for the most part, they sit silent and passive, making no real effort to avert the inevitable consequences of such a lamentable state of affairs. I call upon each and all as honest men and loyal citizens to do their duty by themselves, their country, and their Government by firmly, openly, and persistently pressing on the notice of all Europeans, official and non-official, with whom they are brought in contact, or whose ears they can in any way reach, a correct view of the present state of the country." It is for the public to judge whether these exhortations are in their nature an incitement to rebel, and whether they are not, in truth, an appeal to educated Indians to act the part of good citizens and to labour earnestly in order to strengthen the real foundations of British rule.

I have been through the Indian Mutiny, and know what it was. I have seen one period of anarchy in India, and I do not want to see another. I have lived 43 years in India. I have served in the Administration from the lowest to all but the highest grade, and since my retirement have moved amongst the Indians in every province of the Empire, for some 11 years in a way that no other European living has done. I affirm, and the people of India will ratify my assertion, that there is no man, European or Indian, at this present day who possesses such an intimate knowledge of what is going on below the surface among the masses of India as I do. I have a right to be heard, and when I warn the people of India, and of England, of the impending danger, it is futile to meet my assertions by personal charges that are manifestly absurd. What does Mr. John Bright say as to the wisdom and consequences of living in a fool's paradise? This is what he says:—"It may be said, 'Let us leave the great Indian problem to solve itself.' Well, leave it, and it will solve itself, I do not doubt, in some terrible disaster to India, and some sore and lasting disgrace to England. It is the great question which is coming up—it cannot be denied—step by step it draws nearer." The crisis has now drawn nearer than when Mr. Bright spoke. The way to hasten it is by a policy of contemptuous refusal to listen to the reasonable and temperately expressed prayers of the Indian people.

Mr. Maclean's speech with reference to Mr. Hume is reported as follows:—

Mr. Maclean moved an amendment to the effect that no regulation should be put in force under the Act until it had received the sanction of both Houses of Parliament. It was a mistake to suppose that there were no means of ascertaining the public feeling of the inhabitants of India. They had a free platform and a free Press, while the Government took the greatest pains to ascertain that opinion before any changes were made in the law of the land. Under the bill as it stood any Viceroy might, after consultation with his colleagues at home, leave this country for India with a ready-made Constitution in his Gladstone bag. That was taking the whole control out of the hands of the Imperial Government. Indeed, the clause contained potentialities of mischief beyond the dreams of the present generation of agitators. It would be possible under it to recognise as a Legislature the Indian National Congress, which, it was true, broke up with cheers for the Queen, but which was in reality a seditious gathering. (Cries of "No, no," from the Opposition benches.) He had expected that denial, and he had with him extracts of a letter by Mr. Hume, the secretary of the Congress, a pensioner of the Government, who under a less mild rule than ours, would be hanged or shot as a traitor. What did Mr. Hume say? "Do not fancy that the Government will be able to protect you. No earthly power can protect you from an agrarian rising in a country like this. There will be no fear of it. Passage by road and rail will become impossible. Bridges will be wrecked, telegraphs will be at an end. A great many of them do not understand what a house of cards this Administration of India is—an Administration which shrivelled up like parchment flung into the fire in less than a month in consequence of the mutiny of 40,000 soldiers." This was the letter which was circulated, after a slight protest, by the Allahabad Committee. If hon. members opposite disapproved of such language and believed that it was contrary to the feelings of those who worked the Congress, why did they not call a meeting of Indians in London to denounce Mr. Hume and his doctrines, just as they had held a meeting to denounce his (Mr. Maclean's) language in the House? He should protest to the last against this irrevocable fatal step, which was leading to the ultimate overthrow of British authority in India.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

AT the sixty-sixth annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 26th of April, 1892, the following results for the year ended 14th November, 1891, were reported:—3,199 new proposals for life assurance were received during the year for £2,000,872; 2,796 policies were issued, assuring £1,622,564; the total existing assurances in force at 14th November, 1891, amounted to £21,988,746; the claims by death or mutual endowments which arose during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to £648,693; the annual revenue amounted at 14th November, 1891, to £1,006,720; the Accumulated Funds at same date amounted to £7,688,686, being an increase during the year of £200,061. The dividend and bonus to proprietors was declared at the same rate as formerly, *viz.* £2 10s. per share, payable on 15th May and November. Compared with past year the results again are most satisfactory. There is an increase of £120,316 in the new business completed (the largest yet done by the Company). The annual revenue has risen from £991,957 to £1,006,720, while the Funds have been increased by £200,061.

A GREAT fire broke out in the Central Theatre, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 27th ult., just as the performance of "The Devil's Auction" was about to commence. The curtain took fire, and the whole scenery and wings were speedily aflame. The audience got out, though not without much crushing and injury, great part of which was due to a man who opened a large knife and cut his way through those in front of him, till he was knocked down senseless. Six bodies of ballet-girls have been found among the ruins of the theatre, and many of those who made their way out are suffering from serious injuries. The *Times* office, adjoining the theatre, has been destroyed, with a valuable political library and all its other contents. All the employes escaped. Four other buildings have also been destroyed. The damage is estimated at 1,000,000 dols.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR ALFRED LYALL is to write the volume on "British Dominion in India," for Mr. John Murray's series of University Extension manuals.

THERE is (the *Pall Mall* says) to be a new Sunbeam book. Lord Brassey and the present Lady Brassey have been sending home records of their recent cruise, which will be published shortly in book form.

THE *Vossische Zeitung* makes reference to the latest reports from Samoa, and states that the action of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson appears to be of a political nature and designed to strengthen English influence on the island.

EMIN PASHA'S second in command, Dr. Stuhlmann, was reported from Zanzibar to have arrived at Bucoba. He stated that Emin, who was ill, was following him by easy stages on his way to the coast, the expedition having been obliged to turn back by want of provisions and by disease.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENDLEY is arranging an Exhibition of Indian Art Metal Work in connection with the Imperial Institute. A strong committee has been formed, of which he is hon. secretary, and Lord Herschell chairman. The exhibits are intended to include, besides artistic specimens of metal-work, designed for ornament or use: (*a*) The application of Metals in Textile Fabrics; and (*b*) Armour and Weapons.

As a result of the general examination of students of the Inns of Court, held at the Inner Temple Hall this month, the Council of Legal Education have awarded to the following students certificates that they have satisfactorily passed a public examination:—Mahomed Ahmed-Uddin, Dadabhai Mancherji Colah, and Abdul Hakim Khan, Middle Temple; Syed Hasan Imam, Middle Temple; Moti Lal Kaistha, Gray's Inn; Syed Mahdi-Hasan and Abdul Majeed Khan, Inner Temple; Fateh Chand Mehta and George B. Milne-Redhead, Middle Temple; Manekji Pestonji Modi, Inner Temple; Shah Nurullah and Charles O'Brien, Middle Temple; Raoji Bhailal Patel, Middle Temple; Mohammed Shafi, Middle Temple; Mathura Prasada Srivastava, Inner Temple; Mohumad Zahoor, Middle Temple. Of ninety-nine candidates examined, seventy-nine passed. The following students passed a satisfactory examination in Roman law:—Sayyid Zaheer Uddin Ahmad, Middle Temple; Ali Ahmed Hussanaily, Inner Temple; Pokhraj Lall, Middle Temple; Sir William L. Napier, Inner Temple; Lakhmi Dass Sawhny, Inner Temple; Aejan Singh and Jugul Kishore Singh, Middle Temple; Fardoonjee Pestanjee Taleyarkhan, Middle Temple. Of sixty-nine candidates examined, sixty passed.

GENERAL Sir Havelock-Allan has made inquiries into the case of Thomas Flinn, V.C., who was reported some time since to be in Athlone workhouse, and he has published an explanation. Flinn received the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry as a soldier during the Indian Mutiny, but it is stated that he was discharged without any pension except the £10 a year which attaches to this distinction, in consequence of his being unfit for farther service through repeated drunkenness. It has also been ascertained that he had been in the workhouse on and off for many years, and that it was his habit to leave just before each quarter day in order to receive his pension, to drink it all away, and go back to the workhouse without a penny. When this had been repeated several times, the workhouse authorities, to defend themselves and the rate-payers, sequestrated this pension, and now apply it for his maintenance. General Sir Havelock Allan—himself a V.C.—refers with feeling to the sad position of this old soldier, for whom he is endeavouring to obtain an additional pension to be applied for his benefit under obviously necessary restriction; but as the statements that have been circulated are calculated to injure recruiting, it is, as he observes, only just to the authorities that the truth should be known.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES, who in the ordinary course of events will become George V., is in many respects the opposite of his late brother. In an article in the *English Illustrated* for May the writer says that Prince George acted as a constant and welcome stimulus, both in work and play hour, to the more lymphatic temperament of Prince Eddy:—"Were they following the hounds together as boys, it was Prince George whose pony had to take the fence or hedge the first and give Prince Eddy the lead; were they bathing together in the sea, it was Prince George who was the first to leap off the ship or yatch's side into the water, and not till he was swimming around encouraging his brother to follow him did the elder take the inevitable plunge. In many ways the elder constantly leant upon the younger brother; and the younger reciprocated the confidence with warm-hearted manliness and devotion." The brain-power which Prince George possesses is inherited, the writer believes, from the Prince Consort as well as from the Queen of Denmark:—"He is known to be a great reader, of active habits of mind and body, and punctual in the discarge of the smallest appointments, warm and constant in his friendships, endowed with a large share of practical common sense, simple in his tastes, and, like his late brother, singularly free from any trace of self-esteem or conceit, most considerate for the feelings of others, willing to learn from all, generous and open-handed, yet careful and frugal on his own account, for his private allowance has up to now been moderate, and never large." At present all eyes are directed towards Prince George, and curiosity is excited as to what he will do, and whom he will marry. The writer of the article thinks that, through the exigencies of his position, he will come to be know by the people of these islands at large only gradually and slowly. But about the Prince's ultimate popularity there can, he thinks, be no manner of doubt at all.

VIOLINS made by the great artist of Cremona have been sometimes bought at fabulous prices, but it is rare, remarks the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, that an old guitar becomes almost as valuable as a genuine Stradivarius. M. Uhlmann, a native of Luxemburg domiciled in Paris, has, however, inherited from a deceased uncle a rather dilapidated guitar which has proved to him the source of a small fortune. The uncle was an itinerant singer, and M. Uhlmann wishing, no doubt, to keep up the family connection with the fine arts, was in the habit of going round wine-shops with his inherited instrument, with which he accompanied himself as he intoned popular ditties. One evening a semi-inebriated person, who abhorred music of every kind, snatched the old guitar out of its owner's hands and cracked it on his (the artist's) cranium. M. Uhlmann was assisted by the police in the unequal encounter, and the drunkard was carried off to the station-house. So, too, was the broken guitar, as a *piece de conviction* against the unmusical aggressor. A police official, while examining the damaged instrument, noticed that in its interior there was a roll of papers. These, being pulled out, were discovered to be stock certificates worth £

lar, the massed bands of the troops struck up the Austrian National Anthem, and, amid loud cheers, the curtains slipped slowly down, disclosing the statue. The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna and his assistant priests then celebrated a short religious service, and at its conclusion volleys were fired by the troops, commencing from the right. The Emperor and his staff walked round the statue, and the troops then marched past by sections of companies, the Bosnian soldiers being the object of special attention from His Majesty. The ceremony lasted half an hour. The monument is erected on the exact spot where formerly stood the lantern on which Count Latour, the War Minister, was hanged by the revolutionists in the Vienna insurrection of 1848.

At the sitting of the International Conference of the Red Cross Society, at Rome, on April 22, a resolution was adopted inviting the Signatory Powers of the Geneva Convention to co-operate with a view to extending the benefits of the Convention as far as practicable to maritime warfare.

Three men were condemned at Lyons, on April 22, to three months' imprisonment and 500f. fine for insulting the army. One of them had said, "The army is the school of crime; look at Anastay." Another had called the flag the "base tricoloured rag under which all infamies find shelter."

In consequence of the Spanish Government having delayed the repayment of the import duties to which the Bilbao Company of "Los Astilleros del Nervion" are entitled by law, the manager of the shipbuilding yards, on April 27, supended all the works for the present, thereby stopping the work of about two thousand men, natives and foreigners, who were employed in the yards and factories. On the receipt of this intelligence the Minister of Marine censured, in strong terms, the conduct of the company on the eve of the May-day labour agitation, and telegraphed instructions to the naval and civil authorities at Bilbao authorising them to take steps to avert a conflict, and to protect the interests of the State in the yards.

The refusal of the Chinese Government to receive Mr. Blair, late senator for New Hampshire, as United States Minister in Pekin has raised a curious controversy. It turns out that the Chinese are offended with Mr. Blair because in a debate he once compared Chinese immigration to the spread of yellow fever. Mr. Blair, it appears, now wants to have the whole affair investigated by the Senate, not (as he says) with a view to getting him into the good graces of the Court of Pekin, but for purposes of general vindication. The New York *Nation*, however, thinks that the Senate may find better use for its time. The United States Senate, on April 25, completed the discussion on the bill passed by the House of Representatives absolutely prohibiting the entry of Chinese into the United States. The Senate, however, has adopted, by forty-three votes against fourteen, a substitute bill, extending for ten years the present law, under which Chinese having certificates proving previous residence are permitted to re-enter the country.

The late Captain "Bay" Middleton was extremely fond of practical jokes, but occasionally he met his match. He was once staying in a big country house, and one of the party, a hunting man, came down to dinner the first evening attired in a pink coat. Captain Middleton made a dead set at him, and threatened him with fearful penalties if he dared to put on the conspicuous garment another evening. Nevertheless, the following night the pink coat reappeared. This time "Bay" Middleton said straight out before everybody, "I say, So-and-So, if you put on that beastly coat again, I warn you I will take a knife and slit it up the back from top to bottom." "Oh," said his victim, imperturbably, and the third night he again appeared in pink. Thereupon, Captain Middleton snatched up a carving knife, went behind him, and deftly divided that coat in two from collar to tails. The man merely smiled and sat calmly eating, to everyone's surprise. At last his persecutor said, "Why on earth don't you swear, or do something?" "I don't mind," was the calm reply, "it's your coat." He had gone to "Bay" Middleton's room, unpacked his coat, and put it on for the occasion.

In her reminiscences of the Brownings, in *Harper* for May, Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie tells the following story of Carlyle:—Mr. Browning once told us a little anecdote of the Carlyles at tea in Cheyne-row, and of Mrs. Carlyle pouring out the tea, with a brass kettle boiling on the hob, and Mr. Browning presently, seeing that the kettle was needed, and that Carlyle was not disposed to move, rose from his own chair and filled the teapot for his hostess, and then stood by her tea-table, still talking and absently holding the smoking kettle in his hand. "Can't you put it down?" said Mrs. Carlyle suddenly; and Mr. Browning, confused and somewhat absent, immediately popped the kettle down upon the carpet, which was a new one. Mrs. Carlyle exclaimed in horror—I have no doubt she was half laughing—"See how fine he has grown! He does not any longer know what to do with the kettle!" And, sure enough, what Mr. Browning penitently took it up again, a brown oval dark was to be seen clearly stamped and burned upon the new carpet. "You can imagine what I felt," said Mr. Browning. "Carlyle came to my rescue. 'You should have been more explicit,' said he to his wife."

The *Standard* believes that members on both sides of the House of Commons—civil as well as military—intend to insist on a full discussion of the report of Lord Wantage's Committee. The evidence is generally regarded as disclosing a very serious state of affairs in the Army. The debate on the subject will, it is expected, extend over two days, unless Mr. Stanhope is prepared to make proposals for improving the condition of the Army. The *World* says:—"At last it seems we are to have a serious investigation of the undoubted defects of our present system of Army administration. The interest of the public has been forcibly drawn by the opportune appearance of the report of Lord Wantage's Committee to the positive danger of allowing things to go on any longer in their present state, and the strong feeling which has long existed outside Westminster will at length, it may be hoped, be adequately expressed in Parliament. The service members are very much in earnest, and properly so, and Lord Randolph Churchill, as I stated several weeks ago, has been going pretty fully into the subject. There could, in fact, be no more suitable entrance into practical politics found for him than this. He has only to make a big splash over Army Reform, and he will gracefully re-enter the political arena, whence to the general regret he has so long remained in self-inflicted exile. He will be strongly backed in the House itself; and he will be performing a genuine public service."

There exists in Chicago an organisation called the Manasseh Society, in which membership is restricted to coloured men with white wives. The Chicago *Tribune* states that no one is allowed to join till his character has been thoroughly established. The object is to establish a society, pure in its moral tone, for the benefit of a class of persons now ostracized by both blacks and whites. Though only organised this year, the society has one hundred and twenty members, one of whom spoke thus at a recent social gathering:—"The marriages of coloured men to white women has always been looked upon with criticism by both races, and it was for the purpose of removing this stigma that the society was founded. Whatever public opinion may be, the fact remains that if a woman really loves a man she is willing to marry him, be he black or white, honourable or dishonourable. Inasmuch as this is true, some provision must be made for the social needs of this class, which is banished from every other. As a rule it must be admitted that those white women who have married coloured men have been of the class which had nothing to lose. Consequently, we are obliged to use the utmost vigilance in admitting members and require a guarantee of an honourable life. So sensitive to comment are many of our people that they have ceased to go to church. Now this is radically wrong, and we shall do all in our power to induce members to attend church and bring up their children in the Christian faith. Even in the short period of our existence good results have been obtained, and we think a vast field for usefulness lies open to us."

THE IMPERIOR DIAMOND.

Mr. A. M. Jacob writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

Sir,—I read a paragraph in your esteemed paper of the 5th instant refering to the Imperial Diamond being in the market, and that the "Nizam has paid 27 lakhs for it and has also paid me a certain portion of my costs which brought me out clear of loss."

I beg to state that the imformation you have received is not correct. I would be very much obliged if you will kindly correct the paragraph in your valuable paper.

1. His Highness the Nizam did not pay 27 lakhs for the gem.

2. He has not paid me anything towards my costs.

3. The only sum he has paid from first to last is 23 lakhs which he paid me on the 4th of July 1891, as half the purchase money of the diamond, out of which sum I paid to Kilburn and Co. the equivalent of £150,000. The exchange being at that time 15⅝ brought the amount to about Rs. 21 lakhs.

Had the exchange been at the present rate, the 23 lakhs would not have covered the £150,000. It was only a fluke of chance. However, the balance was left with me, and out of which I paid into court, Rs. 150,000, and at the time of settlement this sum was returned to me, and nothing else, and it was a portion of the 23 lakhs. So the only money I received as a little over 2 lakhs. In fact the sum they gave me is less than 10 per cent. on the transaction, a fee which a common broker would claim. My expenses during the proceedings, in both courts are Rs. 285,000, thus it leaves me a loser of about Rs. 80,000 saying nothing of the trouble, worry, indignities, and the loss of time because during all that time my business was shut up. I do not know the object of your informer in giving you the information, but one thing is certain, that he knows very little about Hyderabad's doings and its policy. The offer of the diamond for sale is one of the best strokes of policy ever they made, because they know as much as I do that there is no such buyer of such gem as the "Imperial Diamond" in the country, hence they are safe in doing so,

Meantime they would be in a position to show the world that the Nizam never cared for the diamond, and that it was imposed on him, although I am quite sure that his Highness knows nothing of these proceedings. It is that Northern politician who hails from the Allygurh school, by the name of "Mooshtaque Hoosain," and now a peer of the Deccan under the title of "Viquarul Mulk," has started the idea of offering the diamond for sale. His object is to whitewash the injury he has done to his master the Nizam on one hand and me on the other, by showing the world that all what he did was right and that the Nizam never wanted the diamond. But nevertheless men of sense will, I am sure, see how ridiculous it is that a man offers 46 lakhs and pays down 23 lakhs for an article which he never cared to have.

I am writing this for your information, and not to give you the trouble to publish it, unless you care to do so. In that case you are welcome to do with it whatever you like.

MR. CECIL RHODES AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who left London, on April 23, for the Cape, was accompanied as far as Southampton by Sir Charles Mills, Agent-General to Cape Colony, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Colonel F. Rhodes, and Mr. Maguire, M. P. The *St. James' Gazette* of April 25 says:—For a king-maker, or empire-builder, Mr. Cecil Rhodes certainly attracted very scant notice during his recent visit to London. Even Mr. Stead seemed to have forgotten Mr. Rhodes. One shrewd remark is, meanwhile, attributed to the Cape Premier during his stay in London. Asked his opinion of electoral prospects in this country, Mr. Rhodes observed: There seem to be two sets of people here who are equally afraid of a dissolution—the Government front bench, who are afraid of defeat, and the Opposition front bench, who look forward with still greater dread to success. The *Times* of the same date remarks:—With regard to South Africa, there is reason to believe that the very brief visit of Mr. Cecil Rhodes has been the means of clearing up a few difficulties between the Chartered Company and the Government on the one hand, and between the Company's directors at home and those in South Africa on the other. If there is any delay in the construction of the much-needed railway to the east coast, it will arise from no lack of cordial support on the part of the home Government. It is to be hoped that something was done at the conferences between Mr. Rhodes and the other members of the board to reconcile the conflicting claims of the various companies that have an interest in Mashonaland, and to smooth away the difficulties that have arisen between the Chartered Company and the Lakes Company, which the former is supposed to have absorbed. The action which the Government has resolved to take in lending effectual support to Mr. Johnston in his trying position in Nyassaland will undoubtedly be heartily supported by all who have the interests of our African Empire at heart. The difficulties of which we have heard within the last few days as having occurred in Uganda need not be taken seriously. . . . Captain Lugard may be trusted to cope successfully with any situation which may arise; all that he requires is support from the Government and the Company at home, and a staff of officers as earnest and competent and sympathetic with the natives as himself.

Intelligence received at Zanzibar from Uganda, and published in London on April 26, confirms the previous reports of fighting between the Protestants and Catholics in the interior. After the first repulse of the Protestants, Captain Lugard went to their assistance with Maxim guns, and heavy casualties ensued. A bishop who escaped reported that large numbers of Catholics had been seized and sold as slaves. Catholics and Mohammedans were uniting their forces when the message was despatched, in order to attack the fort where Captain Lugard had established himself.

THE ROHILKUND-KUMAON RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company, (Limited), was held, on Tuesday (26th ultimo), at the offices, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street. Major-General J. S. Trevor presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the State railway they managed had had to be worked in two separate sections, as the intermediate part was incomplete, and they had had some fear that the loss of net revenue which resulted might be large enough, perhaps, to affect their dividend. It had not, however, proved so, notwithstanding a fall of 1½d. in the rate at which they had got home the rupee compared with the rate in the corresponding period of the previous year. They had earned in the half-year within about £350 of the sum required to pay the shareholders 2½ per cent., free of income-tax, and they had far more than this (about £1,000) from the surplus in the first half of 1891 on which to draw in order to maintain the dividend at 5 per cent. without encroaching on the accumulations of undivided earnings of previous years. They did not expect to have such another bad half-year to face. They had not yet settled all the details of the new contract with the Government, but they might fairly anticipate that their dividend would remain unaltered until the end of 1894, when their subsidy of Rs. 40,000 per annum would cease. The loss of this subsidy would be serious to them, but if they continued as heretofore to content themselves with 5 per cent. per annum he was tolerably confident that they would tide over the loss without feeling it in their pockets. As a step towards meeting what was before them when their subsidy lapsed, they had formed a reserve fund for equalizing dividends. The earnings of the State railway, even without the forest branch, had very largely increased this half-year, and should they continue to do so it was not improbable that it would soon bring in enough to pay 4 per cent. on its cost, at all events in the first half of the year. In that case the company would begin to share in any surplus profits, and their share would be about one-third. What was wanted to develop the State railway was to bring it into contact with the metre-gauge roads lying to its right and left. The connexion at present was maintained over broad gauge roads. They had been pressing the Secretary of State to alter the gauge of the latter. It was not a question of expense, for the third rail that was needed could be laid down between their line and the Rajputana Railway at Cawnpore for £36,000, and between them and the Gogra River (the terminus of the Bengal and North-Western Railway) for about £31,000. If a bridge over that river was built it would add about £200,000 to the expense but the bridge was equally wanted whether the third rail was laid or not and was not an essential part of their proposal. Mr. D. T. Robertson seconded the motion which was adopted.

Late additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens include a grivet monkey, from North-East Africa, presented by Miss G. A. Vicars; a leopard, from Ceylon, presented by Mr. Marcus W. Millett; a lesser sulphur-crested cockatoo, from Moluccas, presented by Mrs. Kate Taylor; a greater sulphur-crested cockatoo, from Australia, presented by Mr. Earl Whitcombe; a common zebra, from South Africa; a Wonga-wonga pigeon, from New South Wales; a cereopses goose, from Australia, deposited; and a yak, born in the gardens.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Cathay, Captain A. Symons, with the Overland Mails of April 29, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 8-30 o'clock. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Lt A Chichester	2nd Lt A A James
Mr and Mrs J Cowans	2nd Lt D Black
Mr R Chard	2nd Lt J Gough
Lt-Col and Mrs E Lake, R A	2nd Lt G Paley
2nd Lt S Worgan	2nd Lt E R Boileau
Major F R Lowth	2nd Lt H F Darrell
2nd Lt W R Bindloss	2nd G H Morris
2nd Lt W E D Goff	2nd Lt W Stappleton-Cotton
2nd Lt M F Gage	2nd Lt E G Margesson
2nd Lt A B Gosling	Mrs Lowth and 2 infants
2nd Lt R Sparrow	Capt H D Grier
2nd Lt R W D Bellew	2nd Lt M P Phelps
2nd Lt C Vickers	2nd Lt B E Crocker
2nd Lt J L Wood	Mr and Mrs Hudson
2nd Lt C P Radcliffe	Lt P A Charrier
2nd Lt H C Oakes	2nd Lt A C Edwards
2nd Lt W S Brown	2nd Lt E C Harrington, R A
2nd Lt W D O'Brien	

From Brindisi.

2nd Lt B A T Kerr-Pearse	Mr H Wenden
Major and Mrs Weston	Mr Symington

From Gibraltar.—Lt F C Poole, R A

From Ismalia.—Mr C F Evelyn

From Aden.—Mr C Rustomjee Dinshaw

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, April 29.

The Court.

The Queen left Costebelle on Monday and arrived on Tuesday at Darmstadt, where she will remain for a few days.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their son and two daughters, arrived in Paris on Tuesday.

Parliamentary.

The House of Commons re-assembled on Monday. In reply to a question, Mr. J. W. Lowther said that a complete understanding had been effected between Great Britain and the United States with reference to the *modus vivendi* in the Behring Sea. The House then went into Committee on the Indian Councils Bill, and the discussion of proposed amendments was not concluded when the House adjourned. On Tuesday Sir E. Birkbeck moved a resolution in favour of telegraphic or telephonic communication between coastguard and signal stations with the mainland. Sir J. Fergusson said the Government were prepared to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the subject, and the resolution was then agreed to. Mr. John Ellis moved the second reading of the Places of Worship Bill to enable Nonconformists to obtain sites for chapels compulsorily. Mr. Balfour thought the Bill was unworkable, but he would consent to its being referred to a select committee, and that course was agreed to. Mr. Hunter moved the second reading of a Bill to make four years' desertion a ground for divorce, but it was defeated by a majority of 31 votes. On Wednesday the Women's Franchise Bill was discussed, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Courtney being among its supporters, while Sir H. James and Mr. Bryce spoke in opposition. On a division, the second reading was negatived by 175 against 152 votes. Last night a private Bill promoted by the London County Council occupied some time, after which Mr. A. J. Balfour moved the second reading of the Clergy Discipline (Immorality) Bill, on which a prolonged debate arose, and in the end the second reading was carried.

Sir Lewis Pelly, M. P. for North Hackney, died at Falmouth, on Friday last, aged 67.

Political.

In reply to an address presented to him at Derby, on Monday, the Duke of Devonshire delivered a long and earnest speech on the necessity for keeping electors thoroughly informed on the Irish Home Rule question.

At a meeting of the Church Union in London on Tuesday resolutions were passed in favour of repealing the obligation imposed upon the clergy to perform marriages between divorced persons, and of opposing Mr. Hunter's Bill for extending the provisions of the Divorce Act.

A meeting was held on Tuesday night in St. James's hall to support Sir A. Rollit's Bill for Women's Suffrage, but the proceedings were most disorderly and almost riotous, a large section of those present insisting on the enfranchisement of all women and not of single women only.

Ireland.

A National Federation meeting was held on Sunday at Slane, county Meath, at which Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Davitt were present. The latter condemned Mr. Blane's motion in the House of Commons as a grave tactical blunder.

A Parnellite meeting was held on Sunday at Howth, when Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., spoke of the division among the anti-Parnellites, and especially denounced Mr. T. Healy, M.P.

General.

Sir James Allport, the famous Manager of the Midland Railway, died on Monday after a brief illness, aged 81. The deaths are also announced of the Right Rev. Dr. Williams, Bishop of Quebec, and of Viscount Castlemaine, an Irish representative peer.

Charles Mowbray and David Nicholls have been committed for trial on a charge of publishing in the *Commonweal*, an Anarchist paper, incitements to the murder of the Home Secretary, Mr. Justice Hawkins, and a police inspector.

At the annual Conference of the Miners' Federation held at Durham on Monday, Mr. Burt, M.P., referred to the existing strike in that county, and while allowing that the men were within their rights he doubted their prudence in absolutely rejecting arbitration.

Representatives of the Durham Miners' Federation Board had a conference on Monday with a committee of the Coal Owners' Association. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the coal owners insist on a reduction of wages and the establishment of a wages board.

At a meeting of shipowners, held in Glasgow on Monday, it was agreed that the depressed condition of the trade compelled a reduction of 10*s.* per month in the wages of seamen and firemen.

A ballot taken among the engineers of the Tyne and the Wear gave a majority in favour of a settlement, and work has been resumed.

The Bank of England *minimum* rate of discount was yesterday reduced from 2½ to 2 per cent.

A meeting was held on Sunday in Hyde Park to promote the National Union of Clerks, with a view to improve the position of that class. A workmen's demonstration in favour of a legal eight hours day was held on Clapham-common. A number of domestic servants, male and female, also met in Hyde Park and proclaimed their grievances.

The coroner's inquest in the Hamstead Station catastrophe was concluded on Tuesday, and the jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation, adding a rider condemning the arrangements at the station.

Latest.

The Empress Frederick visited Queen Victoria at Darmstadt yesterday.

The French Premier has introduced a Bill to compensate the sufferers by the last dynamite explosion.

A bomb was exploded on Wednesday night in the official residence of the Sub-Prefect of Faenza, Italy, but no one was injured.

Seven incendiary fires on the same day have caused a panic in the town of Langeac, in the Haute Loire.

Count Schoenborn, Austrian Minister of Justice, has been impeached by the Young Czechs in the Lower House of the Reichsrath for violating the prerogatives of the Bohemian Diet by establishing a new District Court at Wekelsdorf without the authority of that body.

The Mayor of Ostend is to be removed from office for taking bribes in connection with gaming tables.

In a skirmish on the frontier between Turkish troops and Greek shepherds one Turk and two Greeks have been killed.

Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts, has been appointed United States Minister to France.

A despatch to Berlin from Zanzibar states that Emin Pasha is ill, but Dr. Stuhlmann and the greater part of the expedition reached Bucoba on February 15.

The rebels in Matto Grosso are now said to have given up the idea of sitting up an independent republic, but have elected Senator Guedes, the promoter of the outbreak, to be Governor.

Six actors, who are still missing, are believed to have lost their lives by the theatre fire in Philadelphia.

Deeming's counsel yesterday asked permission to withdraw the plea of "Not guilty." The Melbourne *Standard* states, without reserve, that Deeming has confessed to a majority of the Whitechapel murders; but this is again denied by his solicitors.

Obituary of the Week.

Capt. I. R. R. Coombs, Ben. Ret.; Lieut-Gen. Sir L. Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bo. S.C.; Sir J. Allport; the Bishop of Quebec; Lord Castlemaine; Lieut.-Col. F. P. Lea; Capt. C. G. Nelson; Mr. Joseph Wright; Mr. William Astor; Lady Katherine Buchanan; Maria Lady Macdonald; Mrs. Roebuck.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* wrote on Saturday (23rd ult.), that he had "good reasons for stating postively that Prince George of Wales was engaged to the Princess May, and that an official intimation to this effect would be promulgated in a few days."

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE.

Washington telegrams received on April 22, indicated that the president had issued invitations to the leading European nations to send delegates, an international Conference to consider the larger use of silver, and that the place of meeting would probably be Paris or Genoa. The *Times* of April 25 thinks President Harrison's rumoured negotiations are quite obviously an evasive and illusory attempt to temporise with the "soft money" partisans while escaping a rupture with the mercantile interests of the Eastern and Central States. The best thing for all silver-using countries, including India is that the cheaper metal should be allowed to find its natural market level. The worst thing would be to try, as the American Government has tried, to raise it to an artificial value. So far as the United States are concerned, they must, sooner or latter, grapple with the difficulty of their accumulated and accumulating stock of silver. The American people will have before long to choose whether they will keep their currency on a gold basis, or yield to the pressure of their less civilised elements and lapse into the position of a silver-using community. The latter course would, perhaps, steady the price of silver, but it would be a derogation for a great commercial people, and would hamper external trade, though, as the Americans boast of their self-sufficing powers, this would not, perhaps, give them pause. At present, however, no such policy would be tolerated in the United States, as we may infer from the fate of Mr. Bland's bill. President Harrison's proposals, if they have really taken a definite shape, can hardly be other than purposeless and mischievous, even compared with the ordinary productions of a presidential compaign. —Alluding to the bi-metallist agitation the *Daily News* of April, 26 says:—"In view of the desire, now expressed widely in Lancashire, to raise the value of silver, a metal in which a large part of the produce of our cotton mills is paid for, it may be well to set down briefly the result of past discussions on the alluring but deceptive panacea for the evils of commerce called bi-metallism. It is still contended that, if a conference of the great nations could agree upon a certain ratio for the two precious metals, silver would be raised and kept steady at the enhanced value so fixed upon. Even were such a result possible, for a time, experience and reason show that it could not last long, and that the natural play of the markets would in the end determine the relative values of the two metals. The relative values of silver and gold in ancient Greece, according to Lord Liverpool's treatise on the Coins of the Realm, ranged between 10 to 1 and 13 to 1. In ancient Rome the range was between 7½ oz. silver to 1 oz. of gold, and 14 13·28 silver to 1 of gold. In England up to the year 1760, the range was between about 9 5-16 to 1 and 15⅝ to 1. Notwithstanding these fluctuations, notwithstanding the futile efforts of France and allied countries to keep the relation steady by fiat, notwithstanding the failure of America to make effective laws on the relation of the metals, and notwithstanding the views of scientific men, it is still thought that such fluctuations can be controlled. Reason and statistics show that, even if all the world agreed by legislation to keep gold and silver at a given ratio, yet, the commercial demand for these metals is what really determines their relative value, and bi-metallism is an impossibility. What would take place if all the great countries of the world made a compact would be that the metal overvalued by convention would remain as the standard currency, while the undervalued metal would by degrees go out of circulation and be used in the arts. As to currency, the metal, whether silver or gold, which happened to be overvalued by convention would be taken as the medium in which to pay debts. Thus creditors would always be rapid in the cheaper form. This might be an evil or it might not, but the scientific and logical view of the outcome of universal bi-metallism is as described. Such a result is hardly worth discussion, seeing that no general convention is at all likely. Germany, for example, would not run the risk of being left with the less valuable metal, or of contracting to accept it at an artificial price. The experiences of France and the United States are a standing warning against any convention of the kind."

A correspondent of the *Daily News* points out the way in which he thinks more silver could be put in circulation. He asserts that the general public have great difficulty in procuring silver coins in England, owing to the want of any practical system of distribution. When provincial banks require supplies of silver change, he asserts, they have to send to the head office of the Bank of England or to the Mint, and, until lately, had to pay all costs of transit. He goes on to point out that as there are thousands of Post-office Savings Banks throughout the country, these would both be the best distributing agencies. He has heard practical men both bankers and large employers of labour, state that if facilities were given as suggested "it would be conferring a great boon on the poorer classes, who, as a rule, in England have to go to a public-house and get change for a sovereign, or for a half-sovereign, by investing in a glass of beer or spirits." He estimates that Mr. Goschen would have a prospect of placing five million sterling more of silver if he made use of the savings banks for its issue in the way described. It is difficult (says our contemporary) to believe that Mr. Goschen has not already had his eye on these facilities, but provincial newspapers do contain complaints of the scarcity of silver currency, and the suggestion appears appropriate, because if England is to send a delegate to an international monetary conference, it might be desirable to hold out hopes of augmenting the circulation of silver in England as some contribution towards the steadying of the market for silver.

The *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent telegraphs that a strong movement is indicated in the silver states favouring the nomination of an independent candidate for the presidency who would be pledged to free coinage, and for whom the silver states could cast their electoral votes.

M. Ottomar Haupt, writing in the *Times* of April 25 on the subject of "Universal Bi-metallism," says:—The Bi-metallic League of London had better not follow any longer up the chimerical idea of universal bi-metallism, but should turn its attention to the far more important and practical task of letting silver alone and of saving only the Indian currency from the violent fluctuations and the enormous depreciation forming the just complaints of everybody directly and indirectly engaged in Indian trade and finance. What, according to my idea, could be done there consists in the suspension of the coinage of silver money for private parties in the Indian mints, in order to pave the way either for the introduction of a sort of limping double standard, such as we see it established in nearly all the continental monetary systems, or later on, even for the adoption of a regular gold currency, in which silver, however, would play a certain part, although its circulation would not further be increased. What has proved of great avail in Austria the country which likewise had the simple silver standard, but where, since 1879 at least, the coinage of silver had exclusively been placed in the hands of the Government, cannot but prove useful to India, and her commerce and finances as well. Anyhow, would it not be better if the Indian Government had the control of an exchange in which it manipulates millions and millions of pounds sterling year by year, and for which the rates are now dictated, and have often been so in the past, by the prices received for the white metal from New York speculators whose dealings sometimes were of little or no importance? The question raised in this way seems almost answered by itself. No doubt the affair would require some management, but in the long run the 17 million pounds sterling the India Council has to draw per year on Bombay and Calcutta play too important a part in the silver question generally speaking, to be ignored, especially in presence of the disorganised state of the silver markets of New York and London, such as we see them in since the failure of the New American Free Coinage Bill.

THE ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.

Lord Reay presided on April 27 at the thirtieth annual meeting of this Mission, held at Princes' Hall, London. Rev. A. R. Cavalier made a statement, from which it appeared that less than a third of a million of Indian girls were educated. The number of missionaries connected with the Society was forty-seven, with twenty-six assistants, 149 native teachers, and fifty-four bible women. The Mission had sixty-five schools, with 2,554 pupils. A new hospital had been opened at Lucknow in memory of the late Lady Kinnaird, foundress and president of the Society, and a new medical Mission had been established in Patna. The total number of patients at Lucknow, Benares, and Patna was 8,904, with 24,387 visits to dispensaries, while 1,931 visits had been paid to the homes of patients. Mr. Cavalier also reported progress on the general work of the Mission. Additional help was needed at the Lady Dufferin School in the Punjab. The undenominational character of the Mission gave it great advantage, and at present it was working with eight societies. Mr. W. T. Paton made a financial statement showing a total income of £16,687, but the committee were aiming at £20,000. There was a debt of £1,500, including a deficiency carried forward from last year; £1,000 more was needed for the Lady Kinnaird Hospital.—The Rev. Henry C. Squires (late of C.M.S., Bombay), the Rev. Dr. Pentecost, and the Rev. G. Everard were amongst the speakers.

THE FRENCH ANARCHISTS.

The sentence on Ravachol.

The French police, on April 22 and 23, arrested no less than a hundred and sixty persons supposed to be connected with the Anarchist movement. Of these, forty-five were seized at their lodgings in Paris and its suburbs, and the rest at St. Etienne, Dijon, Amiens, Lyons, and St. Quentin. It is believed the arrests were ordered by the Government as a precautionary measure, and that most of the prisoners will be released after the May-day Labour fete. A feeling of relief was created on the 24th when it was announced that out of 200 "bombs" analysed at the Paris Municipal Laboratory, only about six were genuine, and these were more like fireworks than explosives of high power. Ravachol's "comrades," however, had let it be understood that they would spare no effort to wreak vengeance upon all who had been concerned in his arrest, and on the night of April 25 the Cafe Very, on the Boulevard Magenta, the proprietor of which gave the information which led to the recent arrest, was blown up by an infernal machine. A writer on the staff of the *Temps* was passing in front of M. Very's premises as the explosion occurred. He gives the following description of what he saw:—

I was standing on the platform of the Pantin tramway with my brother. Suddenly an explosion was heard. Two streams of reddish, smoky flame rolled along the pavement. There was a crash of glass, the panes of the tram as well as of the houses around being shattered. The lamps went out. The outside passengers came tumbling down the stairs pale and trembling, and pushing one another in their hurry to get out. A woman cried out that she was wounded. On alighting, my first impulse was to go to the scene of the explosion. It was quite dark, all the lights having gone out. I was hustled by a lot of panic-stricken people, who rushed along crying, "Fire! fire!" I crossed over to the opposite side of the Avenue, and there stumbled up against *debris* of chairs and tables that had been hurled across the road. All this took place in less time than it can be described. Crowds of people came running up from all sides. I heard them saying, "It's the very restaurant that's being blown up by these Anarchist scoundrels." I ran over the way to examine what I now knew to be the Very restaurant. An immense hole in the wall was all one could distinguish in the darkness. The shop inside was a complete wreck, the floor was a litter of rubbish that creaked under the feet. Just at this moment two men came out of the black hole that had been the restaurant. They were carrying a body that left behind it a red trail. It was M. Very. They carried him to a chemist's, and I followed in behind them. Two chairs were brought. Upon one they seated the unfortunate man, whose head they supported. On the other they rested his legs, or rather two bleeding stumps. Oh! those legs, I shall never forget them! The left one was a mas of rags, of flesh hacked and torn. Half the foot was carried away, the heel remaining covered with a piece of the shoe. The right leg was scarcely less damaged. What rendered the sight more shocking and not to be forgotten was that the unforunate Very was perfectly conscious. "Where's my wife? Where's my daughter?" he cried; and as they wanted to dress his leg, "Do not touch me," he pleaded, "you are hurting me." The next moment he complained, "Oh, how my back hurts me! Hold me up." An ambulance van summoned by telephone came to the door. He was placed in it and taken to the St. Louis hospital.

M. Very's wife, his granddaughter, Lherot, Very's brother-in-law, Cadieu, his cousin, and several others received fearful shocks to the system. The restaurant was being watched night and day by one or two policemen, but the one on duty on Monday night noticed nothing unusual. On the morning of the explosion Lhorf received the following letter:—"To-morrow the case of Ravachol will come on for trial. Bear in mind that our vengeance will overtake you before the sentence is pronounced." The authorities believe that the explosion was caused by a mixture of gunpowder and dynamite. One or two men who were drinking together in the cafe went into the hotel behind to inquire about a bedroom, and it is suspected that he took the opportunity of laying the bomb behind the counter. Three persons were arrested. The occurrence has caused a feeling of consternation in Paris, and the police are condemned for want of vigilance. President Carnot, on April 27, visited the St. Louis hospital, and left money for the sufferers.

Ravachol and his Anarchist companions were placed upon their trial on April 26, in Paris. The prisoner denied nothing, and spoke freely of the outrages with which he was charged detailing his motives and the manner in which his plots were executed. The presiding judge, M. Goes, vainly endeavoured to get Ravachol to admit that the explosions were planned at the house of M. Chaumartin, one of the prisoners, but he declared his companions in the dock were only culpable in that happened to be acquainted with him. Questioned about the motives for the explosions at the houses of M. Benoit and Bulot, Ravachol said that they were because they, as a judge and a public advocate, had been unfair and partial. As to the explosion in the Boulevard St. Germain, Ravachol confessed that he accomplished it alone and unaided. He also admitted the outrage in the Rue de Clichy. The Procurator-General in his speech asked that a capital sentence be passed on Ravachol, who, being permitted to address the court, declared his acts would bear fruit. "May my unintentional victims," he added, "understand my acts and pardon them." The judge having summed up, the jury retired to consider their verdict at 1-30 a.m. They returned into court shortly after three o'clock, and announced a verdict of guilty against Ravachol and Simon, but with extenuating circumstances. The other three prisoners, Chaumartin, Beala, and Mariette Soubert, the jury found to be not guilty. The presiding judge then sentenced Ravachol and Simon to penal servitude for life, notwithstanding the recommendations of the jury for leniency. The court rose at half-past three amid cries of "Long live Anarchy!" "Long live the social revolutions" raised by the condemned men immediately after the judgment had been pronounced. Considerable indignation is manifested at the weakness of the jury in adding extenuating circumstances to their verdict, and they are reproached with fears of Anarchist revenge. Ravachol is to be tried for a murder to which he has confessed.

A letter has been received by the police officer who effected Ravachol's arrest from an Anarchist, who claims to be the perpetrator of the outrage at the Very Cafe. He describes the manner in which he conveyed the explosive to the restaurant, and warns the officer not to interfere with the Anarchists on pain of himself becoming their victim. The letter also contains a threat against the Procurator of the Republic.

Owing to the Anarchist raids in France, M. Paul Lafargue says he can no longer guarantee order on May.

Discovery of bombs at Rustchuk.

A startling discovery has (says a *Times'* telegram) been made at Rustchuk, which seems to indicate that another plot against the lives of Bulgarian public men is in active progress. In consequence of information received from the Turkish police, and communicated by the Ottoman Commissioner to the Bulgarian Government, a descent was made, on Thursday night, by the Bulgarian police, upon the house of a person, named Garabet, at Rustchuk, where no fewer than fourteen bombs were found charged with dynamite and pieces of iron. The police have discovered that the bombs were loaded at Galatz before being brought to Rustchuk The person in whose house they were discovered is an Armenian, and it is conjectured that he has been in correspondence with the committee of Bulgarian emigrants which recently held its sittings at Galatz.

At Rome the authorities have arrested twenty leading members of local anarchical associations.—The Madrid authorities have released Philip Munoz, who was arrested as an accomplice of the men charged with intending to blow up the House of Deputies, but proved that he had been acting as an emissary of the police. Three men remain in custody for the attempted outrage; all the other Spaniards who were taken into custody have been admitted to bail.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* states that a Socialist newspaper for May 1, containing contributions by Mr. Gladstone, M. Zola, M. Clemenceau, and others on the Eight Hour Day, has been seized by the police. Several Anarchists of various nationalities have arrived in London during the past few days, doubtless to escape arrest, and there were fresh arrivals from Paris yesterday. A number of police officials have recently come to London from various continental capitals.

Reports from Venice state that the renovation of the great lion of the Piazetta, which was undertaken in fear and trembling and amidst the great misgiving of the people, has been attended with even greater success than the artist dared hope for. The main difficulty lay in the difference between the old metal and the new, and this has been overcome by Signor Luigi Vendrasco, whose name is associated with the reconstruction of the wings of the Doges' Palace. He took an impression of the inside of the lion statue and had a bronze cast of the same made. This latter, well supported by metal, has been placed inside of the old cast, which is now held to be good for a further number of centuries. The Lion of the Piazzetta was brought by Doraenico Michieli from an island in the Greek Archipelago when, in 1127, he was returning from a victorious campaign in Palestine.

ILLNESS OF THE DERBY FAVOURITE.

As our telegrams have told us a great sensation was created in sporting circles, on Saturday, 23rd ultimo, by the circulation of unfavourable reports as to the health of the Duke of Westminster's Orme, the favourite for the two thousand guineas and Derby. The market was quickly affected, and in town opposition took a very decided turn upon 500 to 400 being betted against the colt for the Derby, after a backer had laid 1,000 to 480 about him for the two thousand guineas. At the close of business 2 to 1 was offered against Orme for the Rowley Mile contest and 3 to 1 for the Eps

THE DEEMING MURDERS.

THE TRIAL AT MELBOURNE.

The trial of Frederick Bailey Deeming *alias* Williams for the murder of his wife, Emily Mather, at Windsor, on or about Christmas last, was commenced at the Criminal Court at Melbourne at the 28th ultimo. Public interest in the case was greatly stimulated by an announcement in one of the morning papers to the effect that the lawyers and doctors who had been brought into personal contact with the prisoner in connection with the defence had now little doubt as to Deeming's identity with "Jack the Ripper," the journal adding that it might safely be stated without further reserve that the prisoner had directly confessed himself guilty of the majority of the Whitechapel murders. Long before the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings a large crowd collected outside the Court-house, and all the approaches to the building were besieged by persons anxious to obtain admission. All the entrances were strongly guarded by the police, and, notwithstanding the large number of extra men on duty, considerable difficulty was experienced in maintaining order. Though it rained heavily the crowd steadily increased, and numerous ugly rushes were made for the principal entrance. Only ticket-holders were admitted to the Court, the galleries of which were speedily filled by a well-dressed audience, which included a considerable proportion of ladies. The body of the Court was filled with barristers, solicitors, journalists, witnesses, and the members of the jury.

Mr. Justice Hodges, the presiding Judge, took his seat upon the bench at half-past ten o'clock. He decided that the shortest way to dispose of the application made yesterday for a further postponement of the case was to hear the medical evidence. Without further discussion, Dr. Springthorpe was called and sworn.

Mr. Walsh, Crown Prosecutor, interrogating the witness as to the result of his examination of the prisoner, asked him whether he was able to state positively that Deeming was insane. Witness replied that he was not preparad to discuss the question of the prisoner's sanity. He wished to be allowed more time to discover whether the assertions of the accused as to his state when a child, as to the mental condition of his parents and other near relatives, as to his having been confined in a lunatic asylum, and being afterwards found tearing his clothes in the street, and as to his being subject to epileptic fits were true. In reply to the Judge, witness said information on these points might enable him to form an opinion regarding the prisoner's sanity at a former period. He believed there was some ground for the statement that there was insanity in Deeming's family, because the cables which had been received by the newspapers from England largely agreed with the accused's allegations. He desired, moreover, to find out, the meaning of certain scars on the prisoner's head, because blows had in some cases been known to produce insanity. The scars to which he referred broke out afresh into sores during any serious brain disorder. The tests of insanity which were being employed in this case had not yet been exhausted. Witness, as a medical officer of a lunatic asylum, had a large experience of insanity. He was inclined to think that the prisoner was subject to hallucinations. He frequently spoke of his dead mother, who, he declared, appeared before him every morning, and who during one of these apparations, while he was at Sydney, told him to kill every lady friend he had. The witness added that he would be prepared to give a definite opinion in the course of a few weeks. He had only so far arrived at the general conclusion that the case was an extremely difficult one. Prisoner was only now becoming communicative as to a disease he had contracted, and which sometimes produced insanity.

The Judge.—Is it not more important to show that the man's acts at the time of the alleged deed were such as to suggest insanity?

Witness.—If the man is an epileptic savage, you cannot gauge his conduct by any particular circumstances.

The Judge pressed the witness to give a more definite answer.

Witness said this he was unable to do.

Dr. Fishbourne was next called. He said that in his opinion there was sufficient evidence to justify the postponement of the case for a month. The prisoner bore traces of blows on the head, and there was a scar on the back of his neck. The fits from which he had suffered in prison showed that he was an epileptic subject.

Mr. Walsh.—From whom did you hear that Deeming had had a fit since his incarceration in Melbourne jail?

Witness.—From Dr. Shields, who I believe is not present.

Mr. Walsh.—Will you swear that on the 25th of December last the prisoner did not know right from wrong?

Witness.—No. I say delay is necessary to enable an inquiry to be made as to whether epilepsy so seriously affects the prisoner as to render him responsible. The case is a most peculiar one, and requires to be most carefully watched.

The Judge.—It seems to me the doctors are assuming the functions of the jury.

Mr. Deakin.—Are you prepared to swear that the prisoner had a perfect knowledge of right and wrong at the date mentioned?

Witness.—Certainly not.

Mr. Deakin.—Have you had time to study the effects of the head wounds in question upon the brain?

Witness.—No; but in the course of a few weeks I could give a fairly decided opinion on the point. The prisoner mentions the hallucination as to the apparitions of his mother by way of accounting for his action in sending his wife from home in Africa for fear he should kill her, because his mother had told him to do so.

Mr. Deakin.—Do you think the indications of disease which you have observed are connected with any brain affection?

Witness.—Very likely.

The Judge said.—Dr. Springthorpe has admitted that he was unable to give evidence concerning the accused's state of mind at the time of the murder. An inquiry into the history of the prisoner's family might take two or three years. He would leave it to the jury to consider whether it was necessary to take evidence subsequently on the points now raised. Meanwhile the trial must proceed. The prisoner's position could not be improved by any further postponement.

Mr. Deakin then applied for a short adjournment to enable him to confer with his colleague, and this was agreed to.

On the Court resuming, Dr. Deakin announced that during the adjournment the prisoner's attorney had withdrawn from him and his colleague, Mr. Forlonge, their briefs for the defence. (Sensation in Court.)

The Judge.—Let the trial proceed.

Mr. Deakin added that the doctors called for the defence had also withdrawn from the case.

The Judge.—I thought the doctors were experts desiring to give the Court the benefit of their knowledge and skill—not partisans.

Mr. Walsh suggested that the best way out of the difficulty which had arisen would be for the Judge to assign counsel for the prisoner's defence.

To this course the Judge assented. He at once nominated Mr. Deakin and Mr. Forlonge; and these gentlemen both signified that they were willing to act for the defence. Mr. Finlayson is associated with Mr. Walsh. A jury was then empanelled without challenge.

The prisoner, who during the foregoing discussion had stood with his hands folded in a quiet, subdued manner, was now allowed to sit. His appearance has altered considerably since the inquest on account of the growth of his beard and moustache. He was better dressed than on the previous occasions, and the expression of his face has been softened by his beard. In his demeanour also a marked improvement was observable. He gave no sign of recognition to any one in Court, and appeared to realise his position more keenly. When allowed to sit down he assumed his favourite attitude, crossing his legs and resting his hands on his knees. He kept a serious countenance, and took frequent notes of the evidence. When the jury had been sworn all the witnesses were ordered out of court, excepting the doctors, who had already been examined.

Mr. Walsh, in opening the case for the prosecution, traced all the prisoner's movements after his arrival at Melbourne in the Kaizer Wilhelm II., showing how he took the villa in Andrew Street, Windsor, under the assumed name of Druin, on December 16; how on the following day he went to an ironmonger's shop and purchased a quantity of cement, together with a spade, a zinc pan, a trowel, and some other utensils; and how about the date of the murder a number of mysterious noises in the house were heard by the occupants of the adjoining villas, including the sound of working in cement with a trowel. There was, he showed, not a shadow of doubt as to his identity with the man who occupied the villa. He had been seen in the garden, and identified not only by the neighbours, but by the man who sold him the tools and cement. All his subsequent movements—his stay at the Cathedral Hotel under the names of Duncan, his application to the Matrimonial Agency for a wife, his visit to Gippsland under the names of Dobson, his disposal of all his household effects at a sale under the name of Watson, his voyage to Sydney and meeting with Miss Rounsevell, his engagement to that young lady at Bathurst, and his subsequent journey to Southern Cross, where, on the 8th of March, he was arrested and charged with the murder. All the circumstances attending the discovery of the body were also dwelt upon in detail to show that not a single link was lacking in the long chain of evidence which connected the prisoner with the crime.

After the usual adjournment for lunch, the hearing of evidence was begin. The first witness called was Mr. Oaks, who was a fellow-passenger with "Williams" and his wife on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He gave practically a repetition of the evidence which he gave at the inquest as to identifying the prisoner, and the remains of the murdered woman. Mrs. Oaks, who followed, confirmed her husband's testimony, adding that "Williams" appeared most affectionate to his wife during the voyage, and the impression witness carried away was that they were a most affectionate and devoted couple. In reply to prisoner's counsel, she stated that "Williams" once complained during the voyage of a pain in his back.

Elizabeth Hirschfeldt, whose evidence was translated by an interpreter, identified a photograph of the deceased, and various articles of clothing which she had seen her wearing on board the vessel.

Ethel Clare identified the prisoner as the man who had stayed at the Federal Coffee Palace in December.

Elizabeth Spedding spoke to hearing a noise like some one working with a trowel in the house in Andrew-street on several consecutive nights.

John Stamford, owner of the house in Andrew-street, identified the prisoner as the man who rented it.

The prisoner thereupon turned to a warder who was sitting beside him, and facetiously remarked, "He has identified you, old man."

Witness (continuing) said accused accounted for a small parcel of cement which he had by saying that he was going to fill up some rat holes with it. No repairs of that kind were required, as the house was in a thoroughly good condition.

Several other witnesses repeated the evidence which they had given at the inquest, as to the discovery of the murdered woman embedded in cement under the floor.

When Miss Rounsevell was called into Court to be identified, the prisoner never looked at her. He hung his head and coloured deeply, continuing to write with what was evidently enforced intentness. He seemed increasingly anxious as the evidence proceeded, and frequently conferred with his counsel. The agent who let the house to Deeming, and Lewis Harris, his clerk, spoke to his keeping on the villa under pretext that he had procured something which would kill black beetles, of which he had been complaining. Mr. Woods, ironmonger, who sold the tools and cement, and his wife also recapitulated their former evidence as to these transaction. Harford, the carrier who conveyed Deeming's luggage to the Federal Coffee Palace, was examined with the view of showing that he had received hints from the detectives when taken into the jail yard in order to identify the prisoner, but this he positively denied.

At this stage the trial was adjourned until the 29th ultimo. Although Mr. Lyle, Deeming's solicitor, has withdrawn from the case, it is understood that in the event of prisoner being condemned, he will make an appeal to the Executive to commute the penalty on the plea that the prisoner is insane. The report that Deeming had confessed that he is the author of the Whitechapel murders is denied by Mr Lyle.

The trial of Deeming was continued on Friday, 29th ultimo. A number of witnesses were examined, all of whom were called at the inquest. The prisoner was very silent and downcast. The carrier, Featherstone, who conveyed the prisoner's baggage to 57, Andrew-street, Windsor, and who had ample opportunity of seeing Deeming, related that on his reaching the house there was a scene between the accused and his wife. The man spoke to her very roughly, ordering her to be off. The witness did not see any cause for this conduct. Presumably Deeming wanted to keep his wife out of the way, so as to prevent subsequent identification. A photograph of the deceased woman was shown to Featherstone, who said he could not swear positively to the identity of the subject of the portrait with the lady whom he had seen, but there was certainly a likeness.

Under cross-examination by prisoner's counsel, the witness admitted that the man for whom he had carried the goods had different coloured hair from that of the prisoner in the dock, but on re-examination by the Crown counsel, he said he was perfectly convinced of the identity of the prisoner.

Alfred Spedding deposed to having noticed the arrival of the prisoner at the house in Windsor. The house was next door to his own. During the stay of the prisoner in Andrew-street witness had seen a canary case hanging in the verandah. He also described how some days after the discovery of the body he went into the house from motives of curiosity, and there found in one of the firegrates a card of invitation to the dinner at the Commercial Hotel, Rainhill.

After some further evidence had been given, Mrs. Atkinson, who was a neighbour of Deeming's in Andrew-street, deposed to having heard the sounds of a quarrel at No. 57. She went to the front of the house to see what was going on, and while she stood there a woman came out on to the garden path, evidently in the greatest distress. The witness spoke to her and asked what was the matter, but the woman made no reply and went back into the house.

A man named Lambert swore to having been engaged by the prisoner, whom he identified, to carry some luggage from the house at 57, Andrew-street, to a cart standing at the gate. While he was there the prisoner suddenly rushed out of the house, and on witness asking what he was alarmed about, prisoner said he thought he heard the horse running away.

MISS ROUNSEVELLE'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Rounsevelle testified that the prisoner twice proposed marriage to her. The first proposal was made at Coogee, a waterside suburb of Sydney, upon the day she arrived at Sydney from Adelaide. She had met Williams under the name of Swanton on the steamer. Williams said he would go to Bathurst and consult her sister concerning the marriage, as he did not wish to marry her without her sister's consent. He went to Bathurst with her, and his second proposal was made at Bathurst. She again accepted him, and they became formerly engaged, with her sister's consent. On the way to Bathurst he offered her the clothing which he said had belonged to his sister. She refused it, not liking the idea of wearing a dead person's thing. Williams sent her the money for her passage to West Australia. He seemed very devoted to her, and anxious to make her happy. She had no suspicion that he had any sinister design in the proposal. He was kind and jolly, and said he was deeply in love with her. As far as she had seen there was no difference between his action and that of other men when they were courting women whom they proposed to marry. She had since returned to Williams the money sent her for her passage to West Australia. The Court then adjourned.

DEEMING'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY YEARS.

In interviews the doctors who examined Deeming stated that they elicited from him the following among other statements. His name as a child was Frederick Deeming. He remembers nothing of his life before he reached the age of twelve, except that he was sent by his father to an asylum near London. From that establishment he was taken away by his mother, and was under her care between the ages of twelve and sixteen. He was never in robust health, but was nevertheless always in mischief. His scrapes, however, never ended in his being sent to prison. He was generally called "mad Fred," and on one occasion, while still a boy, he threw a girl into a canal for calling him by that name. He afterwards changed his name to Harry, and when about sixteen ran away to London, where he knocked about for some time, and having been reduced to a starving condition, he was placed in an asylum as "Teddy Williams." He did not remain there long. He climbed over the wall and got away, but was subsequently arrested while tearing his clothes to pieces in the street. He was sent to a house of correction, whither he was traced by the chaplain of the asylum where he had been confined. Instead of taking him back to the asylum, however, the chaplain got him sent to sea. From early life he was in the habit of frequently changing his name, and passing from one employment to another. He proved clever at almost everything he attempted. His object in changing his name was not to escape detection on account of any crimes he had committed, but to escape from himself by changing as much as possible his personality and mode of life. His desire for changing was habitual. His mother, he declares, still exercises a strange influence over him. His brother Albert, if asked, would be able to state what his idea as were respecting his mother's presence and influence during his life, and could also explain why he had changed his name so frequently. His mother predicted that he would be hanged before he reached the age of forty. The contagious disease from which he is suffering was contracted at Cape Town in 1889; and he subsequently followed a woman to four seperate towns, with the intention of shooting her in revenge. His illness assumed a very virulent form after his return to London. Ever since his boyhood he has been greatly addicted to the society of women. With regard to his family history he states that his father's mind was unhinged, that he was of a very violent temperament, and that he died in a lunatic asylum at Birkenhead. His mother he discribes as good and kind, but she also was confined in a lunatic asylum until shortly before the prisoner's birth. His brother Sam, he asserts, was likewise confined in a lunatic asylum, this fact was only known to his other brother Albert. When in England last year the prisoner declares he vainly endeavoured to ascertain the whereabouts of his brother Sam. He has a sister who is employed as a house-maid at New Brighton near Liverpool, and another who is "not right in her head." Deeming has also given information as to some serious family trouble, which he says occurred between 1880 and 1882.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R S Whiteway, B C S	Col F M Birch, I S C
Mr C J Connell, B C S	Col H H P Cowper
Mr R Sneaton, B C S	Lt-Col S E Rolland, I S C
Mr W Hoey, B C S	Lt-Col P W Smith, I S C
Mr E G Colvin, B C S	Lt-Col G H C Dyce, I S C
Mr E W Collin, B C S	Maj C C Rawson, I S C
Mr C W P St John, B	Maj F T Sorell, I S C
Mr T H Homan, B	Maj A Daniell, I S
Mr W H Ridler, B	Capt J A Bell
Mr R Bruce, C I E, B	Capt G A P Evans, 7th Hussars
Mr J L Fawens, B	Capt G R C Westropp, I S C
Mr J Nisbet, B	Capt C G Oldfield, R A
Mr C H C Sevenoaks, B	Capt W W Lean, I S C
Mr L A Goss, B	Capt E S Masters, I S C
Mr F T Bagshawe, M	Capt C M Dallas, I S C C
Mr J H Baker, M	Capt T M Ward, I S C
Mr J W Hensley, Bo	Lieut J C Keowyn, I S C
Lieut-Genl Sir J Hudson, K C B, I S C	Lieut A C Stanley Clarke, I S C
Col C E D Branson, B Inf	Capt C Rattray, I S C
Col L F Jamieson, I S C	Lieut C H Paterson, B Inf
Col G W Willock, I S C	Lt H H S Thomas, I S C
Col E G Lillingston, I S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H Blair, B, 4 mos	Capt H E C Way, Bo S C, 6 mos
Mr M D Bell, B C S, 4 mos	Capt C G F Edwards, BSC, 4 mos
Mr P S Miller, M, 6 mos	Capt F G R Ostrehan, BSC, 7 days
Mr H V R Kemball, Bo, 6 mos	Capt H D Merewether, Bo, 6 mos
Mr E F Dawson, Bo, till Dec 15	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Col J G Fagan, Bo Cav	Mr A Cumine, Bo C S
Lt A G de V Chichester, B S C	Lieut G E Holland, B S O, Ind Mar

INDIA OFFICE, April 22.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and of admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Maj B C Graves, Maj W A Weatheral, Maj E H Bingham, Maj J Butler.

To be Majors—Capt A G H Hayne, Capt R Fulton.

To be Captains—Lieut J M Ransom, Lieut W S Mardall, Lieut C V Townshend.

To be Lieutenants—Sec-Lieut A Mears, from the Royal Lancaster Regt; Sec-Lieut F B Hill, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt; Sec-Lieut P E Ricketts, from the Devonshire Regt; Sec-Lieut G L Carter, from the Royal Irish Rifles.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, first grade—Senior Apothecary, second grade, ranking as honorary Lieut, G A Hottinger.

To be Senior Apothecaries, second grade, ranking as honorary Lieutenants.—Apothecary, first grade, G H Campbell, Apothecary, first grade, W H Lowty.

MADRAS SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, first grade—Senior Apothecary, second grade, ranking as honorary Lieut, C Thipthorp.

To be Senior Apothecaries, second grade, ranking as honorary Lieuts—Apothecary, First Grade, J Anderson; Apothecary, first grade, G J S Duckworth.

The undermentioned senior apothecaries will rank in their respective grades from the following dates, instead of from those given in the *London Gazette* of September 15, 1891, and May 15, respectively:—

Senior Apothecary, first grade, E Gillson, July 9, 1891; Senior Apothecary, second grade, T Todd, March 22, 1891.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—Lieut-Col W E Gowan, Bengal Infantry; Surg-Lieut-Col J J Wood, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The following appointment to the staff has been made by the Government of India:—Maj A R Martin, Indian Staff Corps, to be Assist-Adjt-Gen, Punjaub Frontier Force, vice Lieut-Col C C Egerton, D S O, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Lieut E H Cox, Royal Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay, vice Lieut the Hon St L H Jervis, resigned.

Erratum—The date of promotion to the rank of Maj of the undermentioned Capts in Sept 23, 1891, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Nov 27, 1891:—F C Maisy, A Daniell, Brevet Maj C Hogge, G Wingate, and T W Hogge.

EXAMINATIONS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

The subjoined table gives the results of the half-yearly examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April, 1892, of officers of the Indian Services in the French, German, Italian, and Russian languages:—

Officers of the Indian Services.			Marks obtained. Dictation.	Translation from	Translation into.	Essay and Manuscript	Oral.	Total.
Rank &c.	Names.	Service.	50	100	200	150	300	800*
	FRENCH. *Passed.*							
Lieut. Capt	John Frederick Whyte Gervase Francis Newport Tinley	I.S.C.	12	83	125	98	200	518
		I.S.C.	0	84	125	99	178	487
	GERMAN. *Not Passed.*							
Lieut.	Guy Henry Gaston Mockler	I.S.C.	35	73	12	16	158	294
	ITALIAN. *Passed.*							
Lieut.	Kenneth James Grant Dunolly	I.S.C.	48	80	98	120	205	551
	Not Passed.							
Capt.	Gervase Francis Newport Tinley	I.S.C.	24	48	51	75	137	335
	RUSSIAN.							
	Officers who have spent a period of not less than eight months on duty in Russia:— *Passed.*							
Lieut.	John Frederick Whyte	I.S.C.	38	80	140	160	238	596
Lieut.	Fitz Hardinge Windle	I.S.C.	40	83	135	99	225	582
Capt.	Henry Ward Lowry	I.S.C.	40	80	130	99	225	574
Lieut.	David Birdwood Thomson	I.S.C.	30	82	140	100	217	569
Capt.	Charles Eliot Poynder	I.S.C.	35	75	132	92	215	549
	Officers who have not yet been on duty in Russia: *Satisfied Elementary Test.*							
Lieut.	Frederick Robert Edward Lock	I.S.C.	15	34	85	71	131	336
Lieut.	Guy Henry Gaston Mockler	I.S.C.	16	30	50	66	134	296

* Maximum marks. The minimum prescribed for Interpreter is 640, and for pass is 400.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Reports continue to reach Berlin from the Baltic Provinces that Russia is reinforcing her troops in that portion of the Empire. At the same time it is announced that the 208th, 93rd, and 94th Regiments, with a brigade and divisional staff, have had to be moved for want of barrack accomodation to Pskov and elsewhere, being for the most part billeted on the inhabitants. Telegraphing on April 26, the St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Standard* says:—It is significant that whilst the strength of the regiments in St. Petersburgh averages about one hundred and thirty men to a company, and those in the police districts are up to the full peace footing of one hundred and sixty, often one hundred and eighty, there are now eight regiments in the Odessa district with the full war strength of two hundred and fifty men per company, or four thousand men per regiment. Consequently here is a force of thirty-two thousand men, which need no mobilisation, but is quite ready to be thrown at any movement against Varna, or any other Bulgarian frontier post.

The last reinforcement of seven hundred and fifty men, twenty pieces of ordnance with ammunition, and garrison stores left Odessa by the cruiser Moskwa for Valdivostock.

The telegram from Rome stating that the Duke and Duchess of Fife had been received in audience by the Pope (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) is incorrect. The Duke and Duchess were received at the Quirinal by the King and Queen of Italy. To the Pope they expressed regret that the shortness of their stay in Rome prevented them from profiting by the opportunity of an audience.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

DISCUSSION AT THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An adjourned special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held, on the 27th ultimo, in the Mayor's Parlour, at the Town Hall—Mr. J. Thewlis Johnston, president of the Chamber, in the chair—to consider the Currency question. There was a large attendance, amongst those present being Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart, M.P., Sir F. Forbes Adam, Mr. Isaac Hoyle, M.P., Mr. George Lord, Mr. Robert Barclay, Mr. Benjamin Armitage (Chomlea), Mr. Abraham Haworth, Mr. G. F. Fisher, Mr. Samuel Ogden, Mr. Henry Lathbury, Mr. J. H. Gaddum, Mr. W. Taylor (Blackburn), Mr. J. K. Bythell, Mr. Alfred Neild, Mr. Gustav Behrens, Mr. Benjamin Davies, Mr. Benjamin Carver, Mr. William Fogg, Mr. Henry Simon, Mr. J. S. Dods, Mr. John Holliday, Mr. W. W. Clapham, Mr. Joshua Rawlinson (Burnley), Mr. C. S. Agnew, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Alfred Crewdson, Mr. Harvey Goodwin, and Mr. Ricardo Moller. Apologies for inability to be present were received from Mr. J. A. Beith, Mr. W. H. Holland, and Mr. John Thomson.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Chamber held, on the 13th instant, a resolution in the following terms was submitted:—

That the unsatisfactory conditions of trade which have existed for so long without there being any prospect of alleviation in the future are largely caused by circumstances connected with the frequent and violent fluctuation in exchange with India, China, and other silver-using countries, and this Chamber is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to promote an agreement on a broad international basis in order to secure a stable par of exchange between gold and silver moneys. That a copy of this resolution, signed by the president and secretary, be forthwith forwarded to the Prime Minister.

The resolution was moved by Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., and seconded by Mr. A. D. Provand, M.P. Sir F. Forbes Adam spoke in opposition to the motion, and the further discussion of the subject was adjourned till yesterday.

The president, in re-opening the discussion, said the meeting was an adjournment of one held a fortnight ago to consider a resolution with which they were all familiar. The prior meeting was the result of a requisition presented to the president, according to the Chamber's articles of association. He personally regretted that, being unaware of the intention of presenting such a requisition, he was at a distance from Manchester when it was received, and that, in compliance with the wishes of the memorialists, he felt it his duty to have the meeting summoned on a day when it was almost impossible for him to be present. In his opinion no more important question than this—and to give it its right name he at once called it "bimetallism"—had come before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for several years. Had he presided at the prior meeting he would, after reminding them that their Chamber of Commerce was second to none in the Empire, have added that its opinion carried not only great weight with her Majesty's Government, but also influenced opinion throughout the commercial world. It was an undoubted fact that the staple trade of Lancashire was in a very unsatisfactory state and that there was a difference of opinion amongst their members as to whether this was attributable to over-production or fluctuations in exchange with silver-using markets or to both. If one might judge from the correspondence in our local press, the fluctuation in exchange was the root of our trouble; and, on the other hand, so far as his newspaper reading went, the press generally outside Lancashire made light of bimetallism, and up to the present, except in Lancashire, there was no generally expressed desire on the part of the British commercial world that the existing single gold standard should be abandoned. He was not unmindful of the old saying that what Lancashire thought to-day England would think to-morrow, but to his mind this was a question affecting not only British commercial interests but those of almost the entire commercial world. (Hear, hear.) Consequently he hoped the resolution would be considered from the broadest possible stand-point rather than from a comparatively local one. It was generally admitted that the speeches delivered at the previous meeting were most interesting. He felt that that afternoon's discussion would be equally so, and he hoped that the decision arrived at would redound to the credit of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in years to come. (Applause.) He called upon Mr. Barclay to resume the discussion.

Mr. Robert Barclay said that before beginning to say what he had to say he desired to read the following letter from Mr. J. A. Beith, a gentleman who had taken a lively interest in this question:—

Pwllycrochon Hotel, Colwyn Bay, April 26, 1892.

Dear Mr. Barclay,—Though I am better, I am exceedingly sorry to be unable to be present with you at the Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, to take my share in the debate. The loss of the par of exchange with silver-using countries has revolutionised our Eastern trade and made it feverish and unhealthy beyond expression. It is now no longer based exclusively upon the law of supply and demand, but chiefly upon the manipulation of either speculators or the currency exigencies of foreign governments. With the exception of Bombay, where opinion is much divided, the whole of the East is practically unanimous in its testimony as to the paralysation and disaster which is being wrought by a state of things which frequently reduced the conditions of its trade to those of a game of chance. There is a plausible but very fallacious attempt being put forward by the other side to show that the exports of India, and consequently the whole of its trade, are stimulated by the fall in exchange. Persons putting forward this specious theory should be resolutely pressed for proofs. I cannot find any. On the contrary, Sir David Barbour, the Finance Minister for India, one of the highest, if not the very highest authority on the subject, has distinctly demonstrated that there has been no such stimulus due to exchange. That, on the contrary, the enormous increase in our Indian trade during the last twenty years is due beyond any question to the extraordinary reduction that has been brought about in the cost of ocean and land carriage by the development of steam navigation to the East, *via* the Suez Canal and the spread of railways in India. These two facts have been absolutely revolutionary factors in the trade of India, and the stimulus thus afforded is almost incredible. I am writing away from home, and away from my papers, or I would give you details. But if anyone will read the evidence of Sir John Strachey, Mr. George Lord, and Mr. J. K. Bythell before the Royal Commission on Indian Railways, in 1884, he will find that they amply confirm Sir David Barbour in his opinion that to this development of cheap carriage is due the astounding increase in both the import and export trade of India. With these leaps and bounds in the Indian trade, how is it that Lancashire has not benefited? The experience of many Lancashire manufacturers will confirm that the fall in exchange has come out of the Lancashire producer, and that what ought to have been a period of extraordinary prosperity has been a period of hard fighting for bare existence by Lancashire producers. It is surely for them to take up and settle this question at once and for ever. This letter has far exceeded the limits I intended when I began it, or I should have liked to say a word about the question as it affects trade generally, but this would take me far beyond the limits of a letter. I can only say that during the last fifteen years I have been more and more convinced that the appreciation of gold caused by the demonetisation of silver, if it is not the cause, certainly underlies and greatly exaggerates the present bad trade which we have been so long and are still suffering from. I cannot but regret that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has not hitherto had the courage to thoroughly investigate this matter. I hope that the vote to-morrow will show, that we are coming under wiser counsels as to our future policy in this great question.—Yours, &c.,

(Signed) J. A. Beith.

Proceeding to discuss the question before the meeting, Mr. Barclay said Sir Frank Forbes Adam in his speech at the last meeting said silver was made the scapegoat in this matter, and that other things besides silver had been the cause of the depression in trade from which we had been and were suffering. Well, bimetallists never said that silver was the only cause, but they did say that at the present time, and in many times, it had been the cause underlying and giving intensity to the other causes. Sir Frank Adam spoke also of the gold currency and the wonderful advantage it was supposed to have conferred upon the country during the past fifty years; but, of course, Sir Frank Adam was wrong as regards the time. His fifty years took us back to the forties, and we knew that in the forties, not from the gold standard, but from the influx of gold from Australia and from the beneficent effects of Free Trade, times were very prosperous indeed. But as regards the years which preceded the forties, they were very bad times indeed, and they were times in which the depression was often attributed to England being on a gold standard. Anyone who read the history of that period would not be long in coming to that conclusion. In support of his statement he quoted the words of Lord Wellington spoken in the year 1839. Then Sir Frank Adam spoke of the four pillars on which the commerce of England depended, the first being Free Trade; the second, the gold standard; the third, the supplies of coal and iron; and the fourth, the industries of the people. He would say nothing with regard to three of the pillars, but as to the fourth he would quote the opinion of Lord Beaconsfield, a man who showed great prescience on many questions. Speaking in 1873 as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, Lord Beaconsfield said:—"I attribute the great monetary disturbance that has occurred, and is now to a certain degree acting very injuriously to trade, to the great changes which the governments in Europe are making with reference to their standards of value. . . . I think that a country which has a gold standard should, to use a celebrated expression, think once, think twice, and thrice, before it gives it up. But it is the greatest delusion in the world to attribute the commercial preponderance and prosperity of England to our having a gold standard." (Hear, hear.) Another authority he might quote was Mr. Goschen in his well-known book on the theory of foreign exchanges. Referring to the causes which made England the great banking centre of the world, Mr. Goschen said:—"A partial cause might be found in the credit granted by London bankers, and also in the greater reputation of the London houses, extending to all quarters of the globe. But this can only be called a secondary reason, and appears on closer examination to be itself the result of the primary cause which makes England the great banking centre of the world. That primary cause is to be found in the stupendous and never-ceasing exports of England, which have for effect that every country in the world, being in constant receipt of English manufactures, is under the necessity of making remittances to pay for them, either in bullion, in produce, or in bills." Then again, as regards the actual facts of history, Professor Nicholson, speaking of the advance in trade in a paper read in this city, three years ago, said these facts showed that the gold standard had no more produced our banking system than our banks had built our ships and laden them with cargoes. (Hear, hear.) The silver difficulty he (Mr. Barclay) held was at the bottom of all our troubles as to trade. Sir Frank Adam admitted pretty fully the merchant's difficulty. He called it an unspeakable nuisance and a great deal worse, and he might have added "a loss"—as many people in that room could testify,—but he did not. But as Sir William Houldsworth showed at the last meeting, it was not so much a merchant's question as a manufacturer's question. It was the industries of the country that would suffer, and in this connection he reminded them that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his wonderful speech on the investigation of the underlying matters connected with the income-tax, pointed out that there was a decline in the income from home industries, but that the overhead income of the country was increasing. He came now to Sir Frank Adam's reference to India. His remarks nearly all implied or assumed a return to the old ratio. Now this was not in the resolution, but they wished to meet all honest argument, and they met this one as it was put forward. Sir Frank Adam's reference to the bounty which India enjoyed through the working of this exchange matter fully confirmed the contentions of those who urged this so strongly in the Bombay mill inquiry, and it was a great pity that they had not Sir Frank Adam there, as it would have saved a world of trouble, a world of vexation, and of acerbity often at times in connection with that famous inquiry. Sir Frank Adam said that if exchange advanced 30 per cent. the manufacturer in Lancashire would obtain 30 per cent. more. Very true; but at the same time the manufacturer in Bombay would gain 30 per cent. on his cotton and on his stores. The Lancashire manufacturer would gain on his whole cost of production; the Bombay manufacturer would gain only upon those items without wages.—(Applause.) Then the argument about the geographical position told in more ways than one. It told upon coal, but he was not going into that. They had their verdict upon that point, and that was quite sufficient. Against the attempt which Sir Frank Adam made to calm the fears of Manchester manufacturers as to the use of American cotton in India, he would simply remind them of the paragraphs which from time to time they saw quoted from the Bombay papers referring to the expectations of the promoters and proprietors of Bombay mills as to their ability ere long to spin finer yarns. Sir Frank Adam referred to the industry begun in 1851. No doubt that was right; but they knew that in 1876 there were only 7,000,000lb. of Bombay yarn exported, while when he called attention to the matter in 1883 the quantity had reached 40,000,000lb., at the time of the Bombay mill inquiry it had reached 113,000,000lb., and at the present time, he believed, it was somewhere about 168,000,000lb. Sir Frank Adam had referred them to the figures as to the March shipments to India. They knew that the shipments for the month of March represented the business of three or four months before. (Hear, hear.) He wondered if Sir Frank Adam had canvassed the salesmen of Manchester and asked what the sale in March were what reply he would have got. He (Mr. Barclay) completely corroborated what Mr. Beith had said with reference to the statement as to the shipments from India being developed by low exchange, and the figures abundantly proved that that was the case. There was no doubt that the exports from India increased very greatly, and so did the imports, but the Manchester proportion of those imports did not increase. He found that with a population of 254,000,000 in 1881 and a population of 285,000,000 in 1891, showing about 12½ per cent increase in value of their exports to India was only 6½ per cent.

A Voice: How about the quantity?

Mr. Barclay said the quantity in 1881 was 1,776,000 yards and in 1891 it was 2,014,000 yards or 13½ per cent. increase.—(Applause.) Then again they had always been told that if they gave India railways she would give them trade. India had 9,000 miles of railway in 1881 and 160,000 miles in 1891 or an increase of 65 per cent.; but our trade had only increased 6½ per cent. in value and in yardage 13½ per cent. In a speech he had made elsewhere Sir Frank Adam had referred to the gloomy views taken by the authorities of India, while at the same time saying that they were all men of the highest attainments. It was a remarkable fact that the statesmen who had to guide the affairs of India had been anxiously concerned about this question from the very beginning. He was very much struck, in his early investigations into this subject, by finding that one of the ablest papers upon the question was by Mr. R. B. Chapman, one of the Indian Finance Ministers, and there had been since that time a whole succession of men of the highest type of mind who had, when in India, face to face with the real facts of this question, come to the conclusion that there was no solution for it but bimetallism.—(Applause.) As regarded the Bombay mills and the effect of this bounty of which he had been speaking, he would remind them that in a speech delivered in London a year and-a-half ago Mr. A. J. Balfour said:—

"One of the great evils of any bounty system—and this by the hypothesis is a bounty system—is that it is, or may be, temporary in its effects. It stimulates trade, but when it ceases there is nothing to support the accumulation of labour and capital in an industry predestined, from natural and permanent causes, to ruin, or comparative ruin, at no distant date; yet while the benefit conferred upon India, the country in which the bounty is given, may be temporary, the injury done to England, the country against which the bounty is directed, may produce evils of the most serious kind. Because—notice this—the evils arising from a diversion of trade from one channel to another by artificial means are not to be measured by a simple consideration of the loss or gain to the community from having to purchase a dearer or a cheaper article. A great injury to the community ar

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT (1861) AMENDMENT BILL.

THE consideration of this Bill in Committee of the House of Commons was resumed (on the 25th ultimo), progress having been immediately reported when the chairman took the chair on April 11.—

On Clause 1, (Provision for increase of number of members of Indian Councils for making laws and regulations).

Mr. Schwann rose to move in page 1, line 5, after "Council," to insert "elected as hereinafter provided for and....." He said that the elective principle was not at all a new one in India. He could bring authorities to show that the principle had come from India or the East. The elective principle was actually at work at present in the case of municipalities. The number of municipalities in India was astonishing, and they had been eminently successful. In commenting on the second reading debate, a portion of the English Press had ascribed to Indian reformers the desire to destroy the actual mode of government in India. They were accused of wishing to introduce a full Parliamentary system of government into India; to give to elected representatives of the Indian people complete power of the purse; and to place the officials in a minority on the various councils. The idea of Parliamentary government, as understood in Great Britain, for India was perfectly ridiculous and had never been advanced by any serious authority; it was never suggested that any elected body should have power of the purse, but only that it would be highly desirable to permit very serious discussion of economic and financial questions; and the Indian National Congress had never proposed to put the official members of councils in a minority. Indian reformers were anxious for the representative principle on Indian councils for the same reasons that had influenced British reformers to obtain the extension of the franchise at home. Of course, there would be opposition to any such departure. The Anglo-Indian Press would oppose it, for it greatly neglected its duties in the way of diminishing the ascerbities which must arise in a country like India. It did far more to increase the difficulties and stimulate race-hatred. The military classes would oppose the change, because it would work for peace, and their interests were in a spirited policy. And the Indian Civil Service would also oppose the change, because it would tend to retrenchment in finance, and that might touch them. Clause 4 provided powers to fill up vacancies in the number of additional members, and it was easy to understand that it would be possible by some arrangement to allow a certain number of men to be elected by large cities or by various bodies to the legislative council. It was equally evident, however, that the words of the clause contained no distinct pledge to the House or to the country. The concessions embodied in the Bill had been declared to be utterly inadequate and to have aroused the feelings of indignation and contempt among a large number of the Indian people. He proposed, by amendments he had placed on the paper, to give the government an opportunity of showing that they intended to include the elective principle in the Bill. In another place Lord Salisbury gave a general assent to the interpretation put by Lord Kimberley on some remarks of Viscount Cross, which he gave considerable latitude to the clause to which he had just referred. He agreed with the noble Marquis at the head of the government that it would be undesirable that the same people who voted in Municipal elections should choose the persons to be sent as representatives to either the provincial or legislative assemblies. Besides that, great care should be taken in selecting the bodies who were to return representatives that they were to a large extent representative of public opinion. He was glad to think that in the speech to which he had referred Lord Salisbury made some slight advance upon the position he had taken up on several occasions with respect to Indian reforms. The noble Marquis had thus taken a broader view of our duties and responsibilities in India, and this altered attitude would go far to confirm what the Under-Secretary for India said the other day at Southport, that the present government was Conservative in name, Liberal in character, and Unionist in policy. The right hon. gentleman, the member for Mid-Lothian, had also given pretty clear assurance of what might be expected in the same direction from any Government of which he would be at the head. He quoted from the right hon. gentleman's speech on the second reading of the bill to show that he had declared in favour of the introduction of the elective principle in the Government of India, and said that declaration distinctly pledged the right hon. gentleman to future action on this question. The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at a deputation some years ago, also supported the elective principle. The hon. member apologized for the length of his remarks, and hoped the Committee would accept the amendment he had placed upon the paper.

Mr. Curzon said the hon. member had devoted the greater part of his speech to a general discussion of the merits of the elective system in India and to other topics of Anglo-Indian interest rather than to a recommendation of the particular scheme of election which he understood the hon. member desired to graft on the Bill, and yet from the wording of the amendment, "elected as hereinafter provided," he gathered that the whole of the hon. member's electoral scheme was comprehended in this amendment, and that supposing this amendment rejected, as he trusted it would be, he would go at once to the other amendments which he proposed to introduce into the Bill defining the electoral system to which he referred in general terms. It would, therefore, be his duty and to the advantage of the House if he took the elective system "as hereinafter provided" to which the hon. member referred, and state at once the reasons for which it was impossible for the Government to accept it or to allow this amendment with their consent to appear in the Bill. The hon. member proposed in the course of his amendments to the Bill to graft an injunction on the Bill embodying an extensive electoral scheme, the features of which were to be as follows:—In the first place, the hon. member proposed a large number of additional members of the councils, of whom not less than one-third and not more than one-half were to be elected. In the next place, the hon. member left the nature of the constituencies in his electoral scheme and also the actual number of persons to be elected, to be determined by the Viceroy. He then provided for what he described as a "reasonable representation of the minority." The election was to be by ballot, the franchise was to be conferred on not less than 2 per cent. of the inhabitants, and, finally, those elected to the councils were to hold office for a period of three years. It was an elaborate and a complicated, but he thought it would also be a difficult and an ambiguous system of election which came under the words "as hereinafter provided" which the hon. member wanted to introduce into the Bill. He was placed in some difficulty in discussing these suggestions by the hon. member having devoted the whole of his speech to purely general considerations which appeared to have touched only the fringe of the question, and having failed to give to the House any information upon the nature of these proposals, or the reasons which had led him to make them. So far as he knew, these proposals were not the offspring of the hon. member's own ingenuity. They were taken *verbatim* from the second of two Indian Councils Bills introduced into the House by the late Mr. Bradlaugh, and they did not represent opinions which the House had had an opportunity of hearing examined or defended. The Government were absolutely unable to accept this elaborate electoral scheme, which was altogether outside the legitimate province of interference by that House in the Government of India, and altogether outside the scope of the Bill. The object of the Government and of the Bill in so far as the elective principal was capable of being read or introduced into the Bill, was to leave the manner, the date, and the mode of its introduction absolutely to the Viceroy. The Government declined to interfere with the discretion of the Viceroy. The hon. gentleman who had just spoken had quoted from the speech of the right hon. gentleman, the member for Mid-Lothian, on the second reading of the Bill, but he did not quote the most significant parts of that speech. The right hon. gentleman said:—"The Under-Secretary embodied the elective principle in his speech in the only sense in which he could be expected to embody it. . . . If the effort to consider carefully those elements which India in its present condition may furnish for the introduction of the elective principle is seriously to be made, by whom is it to be made? I do not think it can be made by this House except through the medium of empowering provisions. I doubt if it would be well or wise on our part, with our imperfect knowledge, to proceed with the determination of the particulars of any plan." This was exactly what the hon. member now proposed to do. The right hon. member for Mid-Lothian continued:—"It is not our business to devise machinery for the purpose of Indian government; it is our business to give to those who represent her Majesty in India ample information as to what we believe to be sound principles of government; but in the discharge of their high administrative functions, or as to the choice of means, we should leave that in their hands. It would be a great misfortune if, with imperfect information, we were to indicate to the leanings which might lead to embarrass them in the discharge of the duties of an office so highly responsible." These were the opinions of the right hon. member for Mid-Lothian, and he understood that they were accepted by the other side of the House; and, undoubtedly, it was in deference to those opinions that the amendment then before the House was withdrawn. In moving the present amendment, the carrying of which would be absolutely fatal to the Bill, the hon. member was taking an attitude entirely inconsistent with that adopted two or three weeks ago. As regarded the speech of the hon. member, he did not desire now to repeat the reasons he had formerly given why the Government believed it was wholly impossible to adopt representative government in India. He endeavoured to point out, as the hon. member for Evesham urged with greater knowledge and ability, that the idea of representative government was wholly foreign to the Oriental mind, that not only were there no classes in India to whom it would be congenial, but that to most classes it would be absolutely repugnant, and that no scheme that could be devised would represent the people of India. Indeed it was doubtful whether we had any right to speak of the people of India in so far as we adopted the expression to indicate the unity or homogeneity of the classes who constituted its population. The hon. member for Manchester said, "Look at the municipalities which are at work," and he contended that they were eminently successful in their administration.

Mr. Schwann.—I read extracts from Government officials to that effect.

Mr. Curzon said that his recollection of those extracts did not lead him to arrive at any such conclusion. These municipalities or local boards undoubtedly existed; they had been called into existence by recent legislation; but they were still upon their trial; the system had not been universally applied, and in many instances the Government had been obliged to appoint their own nominees because the system was not understood, appreciated, and taken advantage of by the natives. Indeed these local bodies had not been received with any great enthusiasm in India, and from the experience so far gained he certainly could not regard the results as "eminently successful." It had been found that the people were apathetic about elections, that they did not readily assimilate the idea of elections, that many of the best traders and men of business held aloof from them, and it was difficult indeed to get the best men to come forward and be elected, whilst in many cases differences of religious opinion interfered with the working of these municipalities. Therefore, there was no value in the argument deduced from the municipalities, which were exhibited as able to run almost before they had shown their capacity to walk. The words of the amendment, "as hereinafter provided," embraced the scheme developed in the subsequent amendments of the hon. member. He proposed to leave the selection of the constituencies entirely to the Viceroys, and that showed great confidence in the Viceroys, but also distrust in himself, which was all the more significant when put in contrast with the minute instructions on other points which the hon. gentleman laid down. The position he took might be compared with that of a man giving instructions for the building of a church, insisting on certain small details with respect to the pews and the reredos, and leaving the style of the architecture to the architect. The hon. member asked for a reasonable representation of minorities; but that raised the question:—"What is the reasonable representation of a minority?" What was reasonable to a Mahomedan would not be reasonable to a Hindoo; what would be reasonable to a Brahmin would not be so to a Parsee. Why, even in this country we had not yet succeeded in devising a reasonable scheme for the representation of minorities. The chairman had a scheme which he might regard as reasonable, while others would not admit that it was so. The First Lord of the Treasury had introduced a scheme in a Bill, but it was not universally accepted. Then the hon. member proposed to confer the franchise on "not less than 2 per cent. of the inhabitants" of a district. Had the hon. member any idea how such a plan would work? For himself he believed the idea of such representation to be utterly fantastic, because it would involve an extension of the franchise far below the point touched even in England a little more than half a century ago. In the North-West Provinces the number of persons who could read and write in their own native languages, including those who were under instruction at school, was only 3 per cent. Presumably the hon. member would deduct all who were at school, and then, according to his proposal, every man would be an elector; and yet, after centuries of Parliamentary experience in England, we had not yet arrived at manhood suffrage. The general scheme adumbrated in this series of amendments appeared to be ill-digested and unworkable, and, whatever the views of hon. members might be about the desirability of introducing the elective principle in India, he hoped they would reject this particular amendment and all it would carry with it as incompatible with the Bill and with the interpretation placed upon it by the right hon. member for Mid-Lothian. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Morton remarked that what the people of India asked for was that they should be allowed to elect one-half the members of the legislative councils. That seemed a reasonable and moderate demand, seeing that the councils had very little to do, and the power of veto was reserved to the Governor-General. As far as he could see, the present government were opposed altogether to the elective principle and did not mean to concede it even to the smallest extent. The people of India might rest assured that as soon as the Radicals came into power they would do what was right and just towards them, especially in regard to taxation.

Mr. Bryce agreed very warmly with his hon. friend who moved the amendment in his desire to see the elective principle recognized. There could be nothing better for the Government of India than to find the means of recognizing the principle. Eminent and experienced Indian officials all agreed that one of the greatest difficulties our Government encountered in India was that of ascertaining what the public opinion of the country was. They regarded, therefore, the attainment of a knowledge of that public opinion as one of the objects at which all our legislative arrangements ought to aim. Although it was true that the feelings of an Oriental population towards nomination and election were almost exactly the opposite of those held in this country, and a man there thought it a greater honor to sit by nomination than by the election of his fellow-subjects, still, at the same time, it was true, that an elected member had many advantages over a nominated one. (Hear, hear.) An elected member was above the feeling that he must conform to the wishes of those who had appointed him, a feeling which existed more strongly in India than in this country. Nominated members, as a rule, felt bound to act in accordance with the Government, and there was no doubt that in spite of occassional instances to the contrary, such as the Bengal Tenancy Bill they did feel certain difficulties in opposing measures which the government introduced and in expressing themselves with the requisite freedom upon those measures. Therefore, it was certainly desirable so give an independent position, and that in his opinion could only be obtained by having elected members. It was also desirable that the people of India should understand that those members were independent, and that when they agreed with the government their agreement should not be ascribed to the influence of their position. For that and other reasons he believed that many members on both sides of the House desired to see the elective principle largely introduced, as he felt confident under this Bill it would be. But they had to consider how they stood with regard to the form which the matter now took. The hon. member for Manchester had brought forward an amendment which raised some debatable points, and did not come before them in so favourable a way as the motion brought forward on the second reading. An important declaration had been made by the Under-Secretary on the second reading, to the effect that there was nothing to prevent the Governor-General from introducing the elective principle under this Bill. Taking this into consideration, and also the fact that if a division was taken on this amendment it might look as if the House was not in favour of the elective principle, he thought that it would be wiser not to press this amendment or the others to the same effect.

Mr. Keay remarked that in the present position of Indian government there was more instead of less need for the elective principle being introduced than there would have been even twenty years ago. It was more necessary that there should be provision now for the voice of the people being heard as to their wants than in the old days of the hon. East India Company, because at that time there was some sort of quasi review passed in this country on the proceedings of the company. Every twenty years there was a revision of the charter, and then the East India Company had been more or less on its defence. Almost all adverse reports made by district officers failed to reach the governors of presidencies and the governor-General. They were stopped on their way and pigeon-hold simply because they were unfavourable. When a district officer realized the great and growing poverty of the people and the terrible consequences of the taxation imposed upon them and wrote a report in accordance with the facts, it was not unnatural that he should be discouraged in every way from spreading his views. In many cases district officers who had written unfavourable reports had found that thereby they had by no means smoothed the path to promotion. In the circumstances it became more and more urgent as year followed year that the popular voice should be heard. He might remind the government that in Mysore there was an elective body of cultivators who discussed public matters of interest with the sanction of the native ruler and published reports. If the government should refuse to apply directly the elective principle to the legislative councils they might with advantage agree to the formation of assemblies like the assembly of ryots in Mysore. Such assemblies would be sure to provide most valuable information, much of which would probably be such as to make the government of India stagger. There was no doubt that the Government were not made aware as they ought to be of the wants of the people. Even in the authoritative administration reports statements which were of an unfavorable character when made originally were colored so that they might have a pleasanter aspect. He cautioned the committee against rejecting this amendment, for if no outlet were supplied through which the people of India could make their needs known to their European governors he feared that before many years were over there would be a great crisis or even a catastrophe resulting from simple poverty and want.

Mr. S. Smith maintained that the bill ought certainly to contain a direction that the representative principle should be introduced in some form or other. The direction might be to the Government of India to add to the legislative councils a certain number of elected members, it being left to the Government of India to devise a system of election and to determine the number of members that should be elected. He believed that an outlet must be provided for the expression of the grievances of the people, which were very much greater than Parliament was inclined to believe. If the supporters of the elective principle allowed the present opportunity to escape them they might not have another equally good opportunity for twenty years. He advised his hon. friend to withdraw his amendment, and to obtain later on an expression of opinion on section 4 to the effect that the Government of India were expected to make some small beginning of representative government.

Sir R. Temple considered that it would have been reasonable if, after the speech of the hon. member for South Aberdeen, the hon. member had withdrawn his amendment; but such would not appear to be its fate; and, therefore, he felt constrained to say a few words in support of the government measure. He earnestly hoped that the Under-Secretary would not say one word more than he had already said. The opinion of those best qualified to express an opinion on the subject was in favor of leaving the introduction of the elective principle in the hands of the government on the spot. He was himself rather in favor of the gradual introduction of such a principle, but he was, above all things, a practical person, and he was very well aware of the apprehension and distrust with which the measure was regarded by men at home and abroad for whom he had great respect. The Bill carefully avoided Scylla and Charybdis; it left the Government or India to frame regulations for carrying out the nominations which might be made. The great difficulty in the matter was that nobody in India among the vast congories of populations cared anything for the elective principle, except one very limited class—namely, the Indian Congress. The Congress, however, only represented itself; its great defect was that it had never succeeded in acquiring popularity or in at tracting to itself the confidence of the people of India. The Bill left the introduction of the elective principle to the Government of India, but this amendment would commit the Government of India to the principle, and they would have no option but to at once proceed to provided elective members of the Council. He ventured to say that the system of the hon. member which was adumbrated was nothing more than a most shadowy outline of a possible electoral system for a vast country and comprised the most indistinct terms; it would commit the government to a system of constituencies extending over an enormous territory. Such a system would pass the wit of man to devise. How could the House send out to India specific instructions to set up a system of which it had no idea whatever, and in respect of which it had no knowledge of the way in which it was to be carried out? The hon. member had proposed that not less than 2 per cent. of the population should be enfranchised, but that would involve 2 per cent. of the total population, which would mean in the North-Western Provinces 650,000 electors. He did not know where the Lieutenant-Governor would find them. In Bengal 1,100,000 electors would have to be found, which, in his opinion, would be impossible. They would have to be dragged from the villages and highways and byeways, an could not then be made to understand the system. (Hear, hear.) The same remarks would apply to all the other provinces. The hon. member for Manchester had spoken disparagingly of the European Press. (Mr. Schwann.—The Anglo-Indian Press.) They were as much Europeans as hon. members were, and what right had the hon. member to speak of them as Anglo-Indian and not as European? The hon. member said that they were opposed to the principle of the electoral system, and that they had failed to do their duty by not supporting that principle. But he thought that their conduct deserved respect because they were independent Englishmen, capable of judging and understanding the state of affairs, who lived in the country, and whose advice should be accepted by the House. They knew the wants and requirements of India, and also the dangers to which that country was exposed, and by his mention of them the hon. member had given a most potent reason for the rejection of his amendment. He entreated the House to remember that there was no such thing as the people of India. There was in India a vast congeries of population, a sort of *collunies gentium*, a parallel to which could not be found on the European Continent.

Sir W. Plowden said that the hon. member who spoke last had forgotten that this diversity of population, habits of thought, languages, creeds, and forms of religious service rendered it absolutely necessary for the Government of India to obtain something like an expression of public opinion on the part of the people. He concurred in the view, however, that the amendment as at present drawn was not a practical one, but he urged the government to say how far they would be disposed to introduce in the Bill words which would show that the elective principle had been accepted by the House of Commons. Would the Under-Secretary for India accept words providing that the additional members of Council should be eligible "whether elected or nominated." He contended that the past history of India showed that in moments of crisis many natives had proved themselves to be men of valour and administrative power, and quite able to replace European officials in many places.

Sir R. Temple disclaimed any intention to cast reflections upon the spirit or courage of our Indian fellow-subjects. What he had said and still maintained was that in the capacity and energy required in time of crisis and of danger they could not replace Europeans. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Schwann said that after the debate which had taken place he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Macneill thought words should be inserted in the Bill which would make it clear that the elective principle was embodied in it, and appealed to the Under-Secretary to state the views of the government upon the subject.

Mr. Curzon said he could not refuse to answer so direct an appeal, but he could not undertake so far to adopt the suggestion of the hon. member as to add something to the Bill in order to make clear what appeared perfectly clear already. What he said on the second reading of the Bill was that the Bill did not exclude the elective principle, "be the method election selection, or delegation, or whatever be the particular phrase that you desire to employ." What he said upon that occasion expressed the views of the government and he had nothing to add to it.

After some remarks from Mr. Conybeare,

The chairman put the question that the amendment be withdrawn, but the Committee declined to allow it to be withdrawn, and it was negatived without a division.

[*To be continued.*]

THE *Telegraph* of April 25, commenting upon a letter, signed "Delta," suggesting that a probable explanation of the Sultan's anxiety to obtain the Sinai Peninsula may be found in certain proposals made some years ago in Egypt for the construction of a competing Suez Canal, points out that a group of Levantine financiers hit upon the simple expedient of making a canal paralled to the Suez Canal through the Desert of Sinai. The only question on the part of the Egyptain Government was whether they had power to grant a concession for a second canal parallel to the existing trench. Before the proposals had reached any advanced stage, however, they were nipped in the bud by the action of the British authorities, as it was felt that while British influence was supreme the construction of a rival canal would give mortal offence to France, and might lead to serious complications. The *Telegraph* considers it possible, however, that, as a correspondent intimates, some revival of the scheme may account for the action of the Porte.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF THE BUSINESS.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of India, Limited, was held, on the 22nd ultimo, at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. R. O. Campbell, the chairman.

The general manager (Mr. Robert Campbell), having read the notice convening the meeting,

The chairman said: We inform you in the report, which I presume we may take as read, that the net profit for the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts and for interest on the new capital up to 31st December, and including the balance of £11,010 16s. 8d. brought forward, amounts to £50,142 19s. 10d. We remind you that an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was paid for the half-year, ending 30th June last, amounting to £13,995, and we now recommend a further dividend at the same rate, leaving a balance of £22,152 19s. 10d. We trust you will approve of the mode of disposal, which we propose, of this large balance of £22,000. The sum to be carried forward will about suffice to adjust the capital at the exchange ruling on the 31st December, but we do not propose to make any specific appropriation of this sum in the meantime, merely holding it over in view of such future adjustment of capital as may be rendered necessary by the fluctuations of exchange hereafter.

I need not detain you with many remarks on the balance-sheet. It speaks for itself, and it exhibits a remarkable increase in the extent and volume of our business. The capital appears now, for the first time, as £5,00,000, the whole of the new issue having been taken up. The reserve fund remains, as in our last balance-sheet, at £100,000, but in addition, we have practically a reserve of £22,000 to be carried forward and, further we have included under the head of exchange, adjustments and other accounts the second last item on the debit side, £116,000, previously set aside to provide for depreciation, so that we have actually in reserve a total of £238,000. (Hear, hear.) Deposits, current and fixed, are represented in the balance-sheet by £4,598,892. This sum shows an increase on the corresponding figure in the previous year of £342,630, which is very satisfactory as an indication of the confidence of our customers, but that satisfaction is somewhat diminished in the present case by the recollection that for a great part of the year money was unloanable in India at anything over 2 per cent. But for this our profits would have been much greater than they are, as for many months we had very large cash balances for which we could find no profitable employment in exchange operations. This was more especially the case in Bombay, where shipments of produce had greatly fallen off in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of our home markets, and accordingly, few bills were being made. This circumstance goes far to account for the unusally large sum which figures in the first item on the credit side of the account—£1,799,114. Our holding of Indian Government securities exceed by £40,000 the amount held the previous year, and Indian Government sterling loans and debenture, though apparently less by £54,500, were really about the same as in the previous year, some £50,000 of debentures sold having been replaced, but not paid for on the 31st December. The last figure in the balance-sheet that I shall draw your attention to is that representing the sum of the bank's assets, namely, £7,295,352, being £437,000 in excess of the corresponding figures in the previous year's account.

In considering these accounts, it will be well to remember that the year embraced by them was a very exceptional one in its financial aspects, very disastrous to many interests in this country, and beyond measure perplexing to all having to do with exchange operations. In our own business, of course, we could not expect to escape these perplexities, and at least some anxiety. By careful and close working, good management, and avoiding, as far as possible, all speculative business in exchanges, we have managed to avoid some pitfalls, and we trust that the result, which we now explain, will be satisfactory to you. (Applause.)

To take a more general view of matters, the history of the past year is still too recent to admit of any accurate estimate being made of its results as regards the trade, the industries, and the finances of the country. We have seen around us on all sides evidences of depression and anxiety, and one of the chief questions now agitating men's minds is how to deal with the Silver problem. On this question great differences of opinion exist, but standing here I shall avoid giving expression to any personal views on the subject. But I think there is one point, at all events, on which there will be no differences of opinion, and that is in regard to this very important question it is most desirable that some solution of this problem should be arrived at, and that with as little loss of time as possible.

I have referred to the prevailing feeling of depression in the country, but I think that that is passing away. The cloud seems to be lifting, and with seasonable weather and a cessation of strikes I think we may confidently look forward to a more satisfactory state of things. I should mention that having arranged to open a branch at Tuticorin, we received a telegram yesterday announcing that the branch had been opened. We trust it may add to our means of employing of our large balance. Well, gentlemen, I think that is all I have to say at present, but if any gentleman has any question that he wishes to put, we shall be very glad to supply any information that may be wanted, as far as may be consisted with our duty to the bank. The resolution I have now to propose is:—"That the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year, ended 31st December, 1891, now presented, be received and adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year, ended 31st December last be paid on the shares of the company registered at this date, the same to be payable free of income-tax on or after the 28th instant."

M. John Borradaile (the deputy-chairman) seconded the resolution.

After some remarks by Colonel Bolton,

General Gray asked whether all the 2,680 new shares were paid for in sterling or in silver.

The chairman: They were all paid for in sterling, and the sterling is now in London. As the question has been asked about our new capital, I have discovered that I omitted to read from my notes, which I hold in my hand, the part which deals with that question. I was going to have said that the new capital, as you know, was paid in this country in sterling, and it remains here. I also proposed to say that I would take this opportunity of stating that our sterling deposits being repayable in sterling are also retained in this country. We have no such thing as sterling deposits remitted to the East and retained there, and it is well that this should be very distinctly understood. Colonel Bolton's query with regard to the depreciation fund is not a question that I will answer myself, but I think Mr. Campbell, our manager, who sits beside me, will explain how it is dealt with. It is a matter of book-keeping and makes no difference whatever. We have had, as I said, a depreciation fund amounting to £238,000, framed after close examination of the rules of the best funds of the kind with which we were acquainted, and with some improvements suggested by ourselves.

Mr. Robert Campbell (the general manager) said: With regard to the depreciation fund the explanation is very simple and easily understoood by anybody having a knowledge of banking accounts. Our capital was raised in rupees,—Rs. 46,60,000. Last year we determined to value that at 1s. 6d. per rupee, and we set aside £ 116,000 for the purpose of providing for that depreciation. Colonel Bolton asks why that amount is not put as a separate item for this reason, that it takes £116,000 to make up the sterling capital to £500,000, and if we were to put in our capital of £500,000, and below it the sum of £116,000 besides, we should be misleading the public.

General Gray remarked that the meeting would, no doubt, be glad to hear that a meeting was being called to take into consideration the Silver question as it affected the mercantile community of this great city, and he thought it was the duty of all who could get admittance to give countenance to that meeting. The question was of great importance, not to India alone, but to the British Empire.

General Hopkinson hoped the City of London would leave the question alone. He did not think that by any measure they could possibly make two and two make five, and that was the sum of the whole matter.

The chairman remarked that this was a very good proof of the diversity of opinion which existed on this very important question, and that was one of the reasons why he declined to express any personal views on the matter. He had no doubt it would be heartily taken up on both sides presently, and if there was a great meaning in the City of London he would probably be there to hear what was said.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Borradaile proposed the re-election of the chairman, who, he said, had been, for the last twenty-five years, a director of the company, and for the last twenty years chairman.

Mr. David Reid seconded the motion, which was cordially adopted.

The other retiring directors, Mr. J. R. Boyson and Mr. Henry Berners, where then re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. Francis Cooper and William Stansfield, were also re-appointed.

Mr. H. Nelson, said he thought the shareholders had every reason to feel exceedingly grateful to the management which had brought their affairs in most difficult times into so very satisfactory a position. The recent experiences in exchange banking had been of a most difficult and trying character, and he thought that upon this occasion they should even more heartily than usual express to the management of the bank the gratitude they felt for the energy and ability which had during a trying time improved, and not deteriorated the position of the bank. (Applause.) He knew that Mr. Campbell, the general manager of bank, stood second to none in the business in which he was engaged—(applause)—and he had every reason to believe that the staff which was working under him was worthy of that head. He, therefore, begged to propose a cordial vote of thanks to the directors, and especially to the general manager and the staff of the bank for the conduct of their business.

Mr. Joll seconded the resolution, which was passed by acclamation.

The chairman and the general manager having returned thanks, the proceedings terminated.

THE OUTRAGE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

THE Hon. Patrick Greville-Nugent, forty, of 95, Eaton-terrace, Eaton-square, surrendered to his bail before Mr. Sheil, at Westminster Police Court on Tuesday (25 ultimo) to further answer the charge of assaulting a young lady, named Marion Price, of Eckstein road, Clapham Junction, in a first class carriage on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway between Hayward's-heath and Victoria Stations on the night of Easter Monday. Mr. Cluer, barrister, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A. Gill for the prisoner, whose wife occupied a seat beside counsel.

Miss Marion Lymetta Price, a tall young lady, attired in black, deposed:—I live with my parents at 45, Eckstein-road, Clapham. On the 18th inst. I went to Brighton with a lady friend—a neighbour and friend of the family. The lady I went with returned by an earlier train. I left by the 10-35 p.m. train, being put in a first class carriage by a friend. I remained alone in the carriage till Hayward's-heath was reached, where I first saw Mr. Nugent. He passed my carriage, and then entered the compartment about a minute or two before the train started. I was sitting with my back to the engine on the platform side. Mr. Nugent took a seat in the further corner. Shortly after the train left Hayward's-heath the prisoner asked if I would like the window up. I said I did not mind. He crossed the carriage to put the window up. After doing so he resumed his seat. He then asked me if I objected to him smoking. I replied, "Certainly not." He had a cigar in his hand, but instead of lighting it he put it on the ledge of the window.

He sat quietly for a long time. I had not travelled on the line before, so I can't tell the names of the stations. I don't remember where the train stopped. After a period of silence he spoke to me again.

Tell us as near as possible his words?—I told him I did not wish to have anything to say to him. He then asked me if I would go with him to an hotel and stay the night with him, and he would give me three guineas. I told him that I did not want his three guineas or him either.

Did he say anything about next day?—Yes; he asked me if I would lunch with him. I declined, saying that I had something better to do.

Was it in the open air or a tunnel when he talked like this?—In a long tunnel. After he had said that he put his arm round my neck and kissed me several times.

Mr. Cluer: Did you endeavour to resist him?—Yes. I told him that I would pull the communicator if he did not behave himself.

What next did he do? The witness replied that he further assaulted her.

Where you trying then to get at the communicator?—Yes, but I could not. I was prevented.

Mr. Sheil: What prevented you?—Because he held me me so tightly. I screamed several times, and, finally, he let me go, and then I pulled the communicator.

Did he say anything then?—Yes, he said I was a silly fool.

Mr. Cluer ordered a dress and bonnet to be produced, and the witness pointed out where her dress was torn at the back in the struggle. She also said that the bonnet was crushed, but she straightened it out at East Croydon.

Mr. Cluer: The train did not pull up till East Croydon?—No; and there I got out and went into another carriage. I was greatly upset. The guard of the train came to me, and I made a communication to him. I went on to Victoria at the suggestion of the guard, and there I charged the defendant.

Now, did you in any way consent to the defendant touching or kissing you?—No, Sir, I did not. That night, or rather morning, when I got home I stayed with a next-door neighbour, an old friend of the family. The neighbour was a lady who has a grown-up daughter. I was frightened to tell my parents what had occurred; and they did not know it till Inspector Porter called.

Cross-examined the witness said: I went down with a lady friend to Brighton. I met another friend. He was a gentleman known to my family.

Have you not stated, Miss Price, that the defendant asked you, "What station is this?" when the train stopped somewhere?—I remember the train stopped at Three Bridges. I could not say whether the tunnel in which he kissed me was the longest tunnel on the journey. He did not behave improperly before we got to Three Bridges. Till that time I had nothing to complain of. I can't remember the train stopping at Redhill.

After my conversation with the official I went back to the inspector's office and said that I would make a charge. I was not long inside the office—not so long as a quarter of an hour.

Then, after that the Metropolitan police were called in, and you went to the police station? Yes; and I remained there till about two. I went home in a cab then.

You said you had made an arrangement to sleep out. Did your mother know of that?—Oh, yes. I was staying with the lady I had been to Brighton with. I told her I had been upset, but not what had happened. In the ordinary way I should have got home two hours earlier.

Did not the lady and your friend want some explanation of why you were so late?—No, and I did not offer any. The following day I saw my parents, and said nothing about this. I had been told by the police that I must attend this court.

Then, I may take it, you wished not to proceed with the charge then—on the Tuesday?—Yes, sir. It was on the Tuesday that the police came to make inquiries. It was after that when I first mentioned the matter to my mother.

Re-examined: If I could I would have avoided going into the witness-box. There was no other reason except that.

By the Magistrate: The gentleman friend she met at Brighton was paying his addresses to her with the knowledge of her family.

Mr. Cluer asked to be allowed to call the father of the prosecutrix to show that she was a properly-conducted girl, but Mr. Sheil said that no imputation had been made upon her. Mr. Cluer intimated that that was the case for prosecution. Mr. A. Gill offered no opposition to the defendant's committal, and asked that it should be the Central Criminal Court.

In answer to the usual caution from the magistrate, Mr. Nugent said, "I indignantly deny the charge, and reserve my defence." Mr. Sheil then bound him over to appear at the North London Sessions which open on the 9th of May, in the sum of £200 and two sureties of £100 each.

[A telegram to hand last week reports that Mr. Nugent was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.]

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

AT a meeting of the Balloon Society, on April 22, at St. James's Hall, Sir R. Temple, M.P., in the chair, Mr. H. N. Lay, Chinese Secretary to Lord Elgin's Mission delivered an address on the subject, "Did Lord Elgin force opium on China in 1858?" Mr. Lay stated that the indictment preferred by the Anti-Opium Society, that by two "cruel, unjust, wicked" wars Great Britain had forced opium on China, was utterly destitute of foundation, and contended that the society had been utterly misled in the matter. The cause of the first war was not opium, but the insolent and intolerable attitude of the Imperial Commissioners at Canton towards her Majesty's representatives. This state of things continued until 1856, when at Canton, the flag of a lorcha—a British flag—was hauled down, no apology or reparation being obtainable. This led to the second war which the Chinese authorities never held to have relation to opium. The legalisation of opium was adopted by the Chinese Commissioners of their own free will, deliberately, and no pressure of any kind direct or indirect was resorted to or needed. If the allegation that force has employed were true, then the United States and France would share in the obloquy. The tariff by treaty was revisable every ten years. Revision however, was not claimed in 1853, and in 1869 the Imperial Government negotiated with Sir R. Alcock for a rise in the duty on tum of two-thirds. In 1860 the Convention of Pekeft the Treaty of Tientsin intact, and opium raised in the tariff.

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